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# ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper For The United States Army

Vol. 1, No. 9

Washington, D. C., October 12, 1940

Five Cents

## Army Converted Into Nine Tactical Units

WASHINGTON—The final step in conversion of the Army from its normal peacetime administration set-up into a tactical fighting force was taken by the War Department Thursday with reorganization of the major units of the Nation's fighting echelons. The new setup is designed to fit the demands of Selective training and at the same time noise the military possible war emergencies.

First came announcement that for purpose of training and tactical control, Corps, Divisions, and Coast Artillery Districts including Harbor Defense Troops which have heretofore been under control of Corps Commanders, were being removed from such control and grouped in large tactical units for training under supervision of General Headquarters.

At the same time, orders were issued assigning four new Corps Commanders, seven new Corps Area Commanders, and one new Division Commander in conformity with the policy grouping Regular Army and National Guard Divisions into tactical groups. Five additional groups, making nine in all, are to be organized.

In the wake of these announcements came orders for the assignment of many other General Officers to important commands, and formation of seven Cavalry Regiments (horse and mechanized), a separate Cavalry Brigade and several Aircraft, Field Artillery, Engineers and other units in the National Guard. The whole scheme was aimed at coordination of the country's first peacetime defense Army.

The reorganization set up five new tactical corps in addition to the four organized last week. Each of the field Armies will be made up from one to three Corps, each with a strength of around 60,000. (Continued on Page 13)

### Photoflash Bomb Makes Night Reconnaissance Aerial Pictures Easy

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Joshua commanded the sun to stand still to more daylight for his purposes, the Army Air Corps plans to do another way—with a billion-can-power photographing bomb.

At the conclusion of an earsplitting preview of the new weapon by which the Army hopes to penetrate darkness-shrouded military operations "for an extra hour of daylight," George W. Goddard, Chief of Photographic Research at Wright Field, said:

"There have been times when an extra hour of daylight would have changed the history of the world. I have that daylight here."

During the tests one night this week, a dozen bombs burst over this, each time lighting a five-mile stretch of terrain with the light of 5,000 feet in the air. From 5,000 feet in the air, synchronized aerial cameras exposed each scene.

### War Department Invokes New Policy Aimed At Camp Landscapers

ASHINGTON—Because of what is termed the activities of "land speculators," the War Department adopted a new purchasing policy designed to enlist the weight of public opinion against profiteering on defense factory sites.

Department officials disclosed that speculators had cost the Government half a million dollars in the two months. This sum, it is said, was realized on the land the only seven plants for which contracts thus far have been negotiated. The plants will be privately owned but government-financed and operated. The Government planked in a cold \$111,000,000 for the involved, and more than \$500,000 is yet to be spent for facility locations and expansions.

The future policy calls for immediate announcement of sites to be used for factory expansions in the year to come forward with their designs.

### Dykstra Offered Draft Director Post by FDR

WASHINGTON—Dr. Clarence Addison Dykstra was asked by President Roosevelt late this week to be National Director of Selective Service. The University of Wisconsin president said he would accept, if the Regents of Wisconsin U. offer no objection.

If Dr. Dykstra accepts it will be the second time in his career when through reasons of public service, he took a new job at a great loss of pay. The federal post will pay \$10,000 a year, a reduction of \$5000 from the salary he receives as president of the university. He faced a similar situation in 1937. At that time the university asked him to resign a \$25,000-a-year job as city manager of Cincinnati and accept the school presidency at an annual loss of \$10,000. He did so.

He was city manager of Cincinnati for seven years. A native of Cleveland, Dr. Dykstra is 57 years old, 6 feet 3 inches tall and carries his 190 pounds across the campus with a long fast stride. He is popular with the students.

He was once an adviser on the important so-called Jacobs committee studying fiscal relations between the federal and District of Columbia governments. He has had a widely varied career in municipal management which has kept him in the national limelight for many years.

The President's request to Dykstra was seen here as the final move in the former's attempt to put non-military men in charge of the draft. Col. Lewis B. Hershey has been acting as temporary director.

### Army Needs City Fire Departments

MILWAUKEE—Indication that the Army can use civilian fire department officers throughout the country in building up efficient fire-fighting units in military camps is seen in an inquiry received by Peter Steinkellner, Fire Chief in Milwaukee. The Chief disclosed that he was in receipt of a call from the International Association of Fire Chiefs, acting on request of the War Department, asking cooperation of his department in obtaining "qualified and competent" men to take charge of fire departments in Army camps.

The Milwaukee official has notified all Lieutenants, Captains and District Fire Chiefs that if they are interested in obtaining Army camp positions, they must take a Civil Service examination that will soon be held at Chicago. Successful applicants would remain civilians.

Information received here was to the effect that Army camp Fire Chiefs thus chosen would receive \$2800 to \$3600 a year while Assistant Chiefs would be paid from \$2400 to \$2800. Civil Service rights and the privilege of reinstatement in their former jobs.

### Army Asks For New Machine Gun

WASHINGTON—There must be a machine-gunner in this crowd who has grown tired of swearing at the weight of his weapon and has thought of a way to reduce that weight.

If there is, his chance is at hand. Tide's at the flood, and all that sort of thing.

The Army is looking for a new light machine gun. It is giving inventors, Army or civilian, one year to come forward with their designs.

Here are a few things the weapon must have: Weight must not exceed 22 pounds, so that one soldier can pick up a gun and walk off with it. Over-all length, 38 inches or less. It must be air-

cooled. It is to be bored and chambered for the standard .30-caliber Army cartridge.

The barrel of the new gun must be capable of being unscrewed from the front so that another barrel can be put on in a few seconds. The barrel must be heavy enough so that the gun can be fired at full speed (300-350 shots per minute) for five minutes without a stop.

It must stick close to the ground, to present as low a target as possible. Mounted on its tripod, the gun should not exceed 18 inches in height.

Ammunition should be fed from the left in metal-link belts.



ARMY'S NEW 'GNAT'—What looks like just another flivver stuck in the ditch is really a tiny armored car, shown here being tested by the Army at Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore. A quarter-ton truck to be used for rapid transportation of troops and weapons, the gnat tank is expected to come in handy in a situation where cover is essential. If it is accepted for service after a week of trial runs at Holabird, the vehicle will become the Army equivalent of the Navy's mosquito boat.

—Wide World Photo

### Knudsen Outlines Progress Made In Defense

### War Dept. Demands Acceleration of Plane Output

NEW YORK—"This is an all for one show," William S. Knudsen told members of the Army Ordnance Assn. at a dinner here. The production chief of the National Defense Advisory Commission reported on progress being made in the council and called upon the nation's manufacturers to pull together in rearming the nation.

Knudsen revealed that the commission had already cleared contracts totalling \$8,253,000,000, and that \$4,000,000,000 more remained to be cleared.

With the orders released from Washington and out in the field, Knudsen said, everything then depended upon the brains and patriotism of the American banker, businessman and workingman.

He said industry was now turning out 900-950 planes a month and that by January 1 the number was expected to be 1250 monthly. Fifteen hundred planes monthly by July 1 was anticipated, and by the Spring of 1942 "we hope to reach 3000."

"There is no production as yet except on the light tank weighing about 13 tons," the production chief said. "We are getting about 100 a month. On the heavier ones much redesigning had to be done to meet combat experience in France. I am convinced we have to employ welding. I am told that when a bullet hits a rivet it is liable to kill a man inside the tank. I have had some very interesting experiments lately with welding which look quite promising."

Mr. Knudsen stressed the opinion that the U. S. should continue rearming no matter in what direction world events moved.

"Let us, for heaven's sake, finish this job while we are about it and not get caught again with no powder, no airplanes and no tanks," he said.

### 860 Enlistments Within 18 Weeks at 'Orleans'

NEW ORLEANS—Sixty youths were accepted for enlistment at the Army's recruiting station here during the past week.

Since current recruiting drive began on June 1, 860 men have been enlisted. This figure represents a year and a half of recruiting in normal times, said Sgt. Emerson A. Tunks.

## Burma Road Reopened Oct. 17

A narrow, primitive road, built by men, women and children in the most primitive manner—a road which traverses dense jungles, following the fever-cursed Irrawaddy from "Rangoon to Mandalay" a road through inspiring mountain scenery, across mountain passes at the roof of the world—became this week a symbol of the road to war.

That is the Burma road, over which a slender threadlike column of trucks up to three months ago carried munitions to Chiang-Kai-Shek, China's leader in remote Chungking.

Great Britain, in pursuance of her policy of close collaboration with America, announced that the road will be reopened next Thursday. A thousand heavily laden U. S. made trucks are waiting to follow the road from Rangoon, Burma, as soon as Britain says the word.

Japanese planes are ready in newly occupied Indo-China to bomb those trucks as soon as they come within reach of the new Japanese air bases.

What America and Britain will do about the bombing if it comes off has not yet been announced. But it is certain that a "firm" Far Eastern policy by the two great powers is going to be followed. The Burma road is one of a number of complicating factors in the Far East situation, which is at present heavy with grave implications to the United States.

The State Department gave point to the gravity of the situation by advising all American citizens to get out of the Japanese Empire, including Manchukuo, conquered portions of China, Hong Kong and Indo-China. Britain followed suit with similar advice. Americans crowded the steamship offices seeking passage home. Japanese officials expressed surprise, said they had no intention of ordering

(Continued on Page 13)

### Berle Warns Aggressor Nations Propaganda Must Be Stopped

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—A charge that "various belligerents" are carrying on in Latin-American countries propaganda "with an intensity and an anti-American direction designed to threaten not only the conventional American interests of communications and even political stability" was made here this week by Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State.

Berle spoke before the International Relations Club of the University of North Carolina. He asserted that the United States and her sister American Republics stand for cooperative peace based on law—as against force—but may be compelled to use force to defend it. He added that he was confident that the cooperation of the Americas will prove quite capable of repelling any aggressor."

### Twenty District Guardsmen Called to Aid in Draft

WASHINGTON—For the purpose of assisting in the local draft, 20 members of the District's National Guard State Detachment were called to active duty at mid-week.

The unit, first of the local Militia to be inducted into the Federal service in the current defense program, will be under command of Lieut. Albert L. Cox, Jr., and will perform clerical, transport and other duties incidental to administration of the draft in the city of Washington.

Members of the unit, most of whom are employed normally by the Federal Government, will serve for 12-month period, and will be given food allowances and living quarters made available at the Guard Armory, headquarters for the District's Selective service office. The men will receive compensation ranging from \$1.20 to \$4.20 a day in addition to their other allowances.

# Nothing Overlooked In Preparation For Huge Selectee Army

**Registering, Selecting,  
Assigning, Housing and  
Drilling 400,000, Job**

By Grant Powers

This business of being Mother to an army of 400,000 men selected from all walks of life is a gigantic task, but rest assured my hearties that the War Department is looking for no "old Lady who lived in the shoe" difficulties. They know what to do and have been preparing for such a situation for years. The Selective Service system of mobilizing the manpower of the nation in case of an emergency has been the subject of continuous study since the last war.

Twenty two years is a long time. A feller can even fergit how to "count off" by then; only our Regular Army boys have not been loafing and have observed the difficulties that have confronted foreign nations in their hurry-up plans and have not forgotten some of our own panicky moments when we stirred up an army of two million to rush to the aid of the Allies.

The idea of Selective Service which was put into effect at that time proved to be sound. Since then additional plans have been added to the system to smooth out the unpleasant wrinkles by making both minor and major improvements in the system.

Preparations for providing shelter, hospitalization and sanitation facilities, three very important factors when you gather any great number of men together, have been given the greatest of thought in the Army Plans for the induction of selectees.

Both the National Guard and the Selective Service men will be brought gradually into the Federal Service so that there will be no lack of equipment or healthful and comfortable living conditions. The procurement of manpower authorized by the Act will be under the control of the Director of Selective Service appointed by the President. The Director will establish a national headquarters and will work through the Governors of the States, who will appoint local boards composed of civilians—one board for approximately every 30,000 people.

These local boards will have the say with the classification and examination of registrants as to availability for service. In other words these boards are going to consist of men who know local conditions and are neighbors of the registrants. They'll know personally just how a fellow stacks up in regard to his profession or work, dependents and the condition of his health. This system surely is a fair and democratic method of operation. This new Army certainly can't be called that of a dictator.

The Army will ask the various States for quotas of men to fill military units. The State will ask a local board to furnish a quota by calling and assembling the necessary number of registrants in the order that their registration numbers are drawn by lots in Washington, that is, provided the men have been classified as available for immediate service. The local boards will give each man a physical examination and it is up to them to say whether or not he's fit to stand the rigors of Army life.

Before any Selectee is assigned to an Army unit he will go through a careful sorting and selecting process—this time we're not going to have a "pie-and-cake" baker trying to throw harness over a mule's back, hoping he won't have his brains kicked out. During the last guerre, before the sorting of manpower was solved, considerable time and effort was wasted because men were not placed in the proper units in accordance with their military qualifications.

We all know the old gag when they'd ask, "who wuzza carpenter?" and some dopes raised their hands and were given wheelbarrows to haul



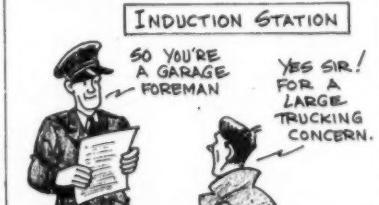
sod to support the walls of the sandpaper and wood barracks—well, this time it's gonna be different, really.

The confusion and loss of time caused by the failure to sort out personnel before assignment during the last war has caused the attachment of considerable importance to this phase of induction at the present time.

The sorting process before assigning men to organizations will avoid a lot of headaches to officers who will have the tough task of training green men. The local boards now will send their groups of selectees not to an Army Training Camp, but to an induction station.

All this may seem like a "pushing around" business to the Selectee, but in the long run he will benefit greatly by this new system. For instance in the last war one division was disrupted as many as four times by the transfer of men of certain qualifications to other organizations; and there's nothing more boring to the soldier than to find himself constantly being transferred.

New faces, new officers, new non-



coms and new billets, let alone a new mess-sergeant and perhaps a new sort of chow can sure upset a guy "no end", as the British say.

The basic purpose of an induction is to give a detailed physical examination to the selectees; formally induct them into the military service and then pass them on to the Reception Center.

The Induction Stations will perform functions similar to those of the ordinary recruiting stations. About 100 of these stations will be scattered throughout the United States. It doesn't take a brain of the bushy-haired Einstein quality to understand that such a system is going to be a big help both to the military authorities and the Selectees.

Or to make it more compact, a guy is going to know without much ado

whether or not he's in or out of the Army by knowing how he stands at the Induction Station.

It is planned to pass the Selectees through the induction stations and on to the Reception Centers the same day that they arrive. Should they arrive late in the afternoon, they



will be kept overnight. You can plainly see that the Army is not going to cause any unnecessary inconvenience to anyone and have a bloke go home and complain about the procedure. If the Induction Station is located in a city, they either will be cared for at the station or will be lodged in an armory or a hotel. If any of the men fail to pass the physical examination they will be furnished transportation back to their homes.

When the physically fit gents arrive at the Reception Centers they will have their first real contact with the Army. Their records will be completed, uniforms will be issued them and opportunity given to obtain government insurance policies, vaccinations and those muchly talked about inoculations will be administered.

Here the men will be carefully sorted and classified for their first assignments in the Army. Each new man will be given a test and interviewed by an officer to determine the military duty to which he is best adapted. This will give the Selectee a chance to more nearly select the kind of work he likes and that which he would be most happy in doing.

Information will be obtained as to his age, birthplace, home, parents, dependents and education. It will be ascertained what foreign languages he speaks, if any; what he did in civil life and what previous military experience he has had.

He will be given the chance to express his choice in athletics, hobbies and the natural service he desires. Within two or three days then the officers who have interviewed him will know how to classify him.

Selective Service men are to be placed in Regular Army units, National Guard outfits or Replacement Centers. In other words this is going to be one big happy Army and by melting the men together slowly the War Department feels that there will be no ill feeling between the Regulars, National Guards and Selectees. The National Guard in general will be stationed in large cantonments or tent camps, some few instances at Regular Army posts.

In providing facilities for this great new army those in charge have had plenty of thinking to do when it came to finding sleeping and eating quarters. The order calls for 10 large cantonments for the Regular Army, 6 large cantonments for the

## Air Units Converge On New Permanent Benning Base

FORT BENNING, Ga.—After a rival of all three contingents of Corps Squadrons to be permanently stationed here shortly, the newly formed branch of the Army will have 64 officers and 616 enlisted men. Among its garrison strength.

The first contingent, one officer and 77 enlisted men, arrived by rail on Oct. 8 from Barkley Field, La. They are part of the Observation Squadron (Light), which is commanded by Capt. John Doyle. Present strength of the is 16 officers and 192 enlisted men. At its eventual strength will be 28 officers and 192 enlisted men. Attached to the unit are 11 enlisted men of the Ordnance Department.

The remainder of the Squadrons due to arrive within the next days. The eight planes now assigned to it will be ferried in over the end. The remainder of the 16th Observation Squadron from Pope Field, Fort Bragg, N. C., is due to soon at Lawson Field for permanent station to join Flight B of the light squadron, which has been stationed at Fort Benning for a number of years as the Air Corps demonstrated 6000 men. Following announcement has been made that the 97th Observation Squadron forty will be transferred to this post about Nov. 1. Hilltop b

One Flight of the 97th Squadron will be attached to the Infantry assault School, replacing Flight B of the 16th, while the remainder of the Squadron will be attached to the 2nd Armored Division. The entire 16th will be attached to the 2nd Armored Division where Flight B of this Squadron will not join them in the Division until the 97th arrives.

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High school training will be de-

cally fit and well versed in the fundamentals of the soldier and be ready to move up into the high school. At San

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## Latin-American Visitors In Tour of Army Posts, See America's Growing Defense Demonstrate Its Power

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The 20 visiting officers of the nine Central and South American countries who had been invited by Gen. George C. Marshall to inspect U. S. defenses, toured Fort Knox Wednesday and witnessed a thousand tanks and 10,000 men.

The visit of the high-ranking officers had been made the occasion for the first complete review of the newly-organized First Armored Division as a unit.

Among the officers were several chiefs of staff and undersecretaries of state and war. As all of them could not speak English, their language being Spanish, a battery of interpreters were on hand at all times during the tour to help overcome the handicap.

As the plane bearing the officers landed, 40 light tanks of a battalion from the First Armored Regiment, 26th Cavalry and a band rolled up to welcome the visitors. Attendants and escort them to the First Armored Corps Headquarters. There they were greeted by high-ranking officers of the Armored Corps.

The review of the First Armored Division was held in the afternoon, the visiting officers, with a group of Kentucky military and civic leaders, including Sen. A. B. Chandler, to attend other guests and spectators, participated with interested eyes as the 20 light and medium tanks, scout cars, command cars, motorcycles, number artillery tractors and other vehicles demonstrated 6000 men of the Armored Division.

Following the Division review, the visitors witnessed a tactical demonstration from an observation post atop Nov. Hilltop by the 13th Armored Regiment, with about 100 fighting vehicles assaulting an imaginary enemy.

**SIT FT. SAM HOUSTON** At San Antonio the Latin-American chieftains were taken on a tour of Fort Sam Houston and Camp Bullis where they were greeted by a view of the new triangular (motorized) Second Division of 12,000 men.

A sham attack was staged at Camp Field was also visited. There officers saw a stock of 100,000 men and a repair line which is similar to a mass production line in an automobile plant.

Randolph Fields impression drills at West Point, N. Y.

**Selectee Debt Bill Is Over The Hill**

WASHINGTON—The bill affording debt relief for men called to serve in the Nation's first peace time Selective Army was passed by Congress at mid-week and dispatched to the President.

The measure gives the court broad powers to conserve the interests of men in the military service and their families, and would remain in effect until May 15, 1945, the date on which the Selective Act terminates.

A report of the conference on the measure was adopted by the House after compromising certain differences as approved by both branches of Congress. The Senate took like action without delay.

As sent to the White House, the bill vests in the courts authority to stay eviction of service men's families if failure to pay rent. It also authorizes the Veterans' Administration to guarantee premiums on draft men's insurance policies up to a face value of \$5,000. The courts would be allowed to stop foreclosure of mortgages during the military service, and—with certain restrictions—repossession of articles paid for in installments.

An amendment proposed by the Treasury Department allowing soldiers and sailors deferment in payment of Federal income taxes for not more than six months after discharge was agreed upon. This provision, however, would apply only to men whose military duty had caused "serious impairment" in their financial condition.

After leaving San Antonio, Tex., they looked over the "West Point of the Air," Randolph Field, where the crack 2nd Division, composed of 9,000 men and 800 vehicles—pioneer motorized triangulations and a unit of the Army commanded by Gen. Walter Kreuger—and the upward of a dozen other stations in the vicinity, the good fortune of Americans were flown to Fort Okla., to see America's heavy artillery in action.

Besides West Point, the rest of the itinerary will include Fort Benning, Ga.; Detroit and New York

**Holiday Given for Work**

ORT BENNING, Ga.—For the hard work they did during the visit of a score of Latin-American officers at Fort Benning, 29th Infantry, a unit of the 4th Division, was granted a holiday Monday by Division Headquarters.

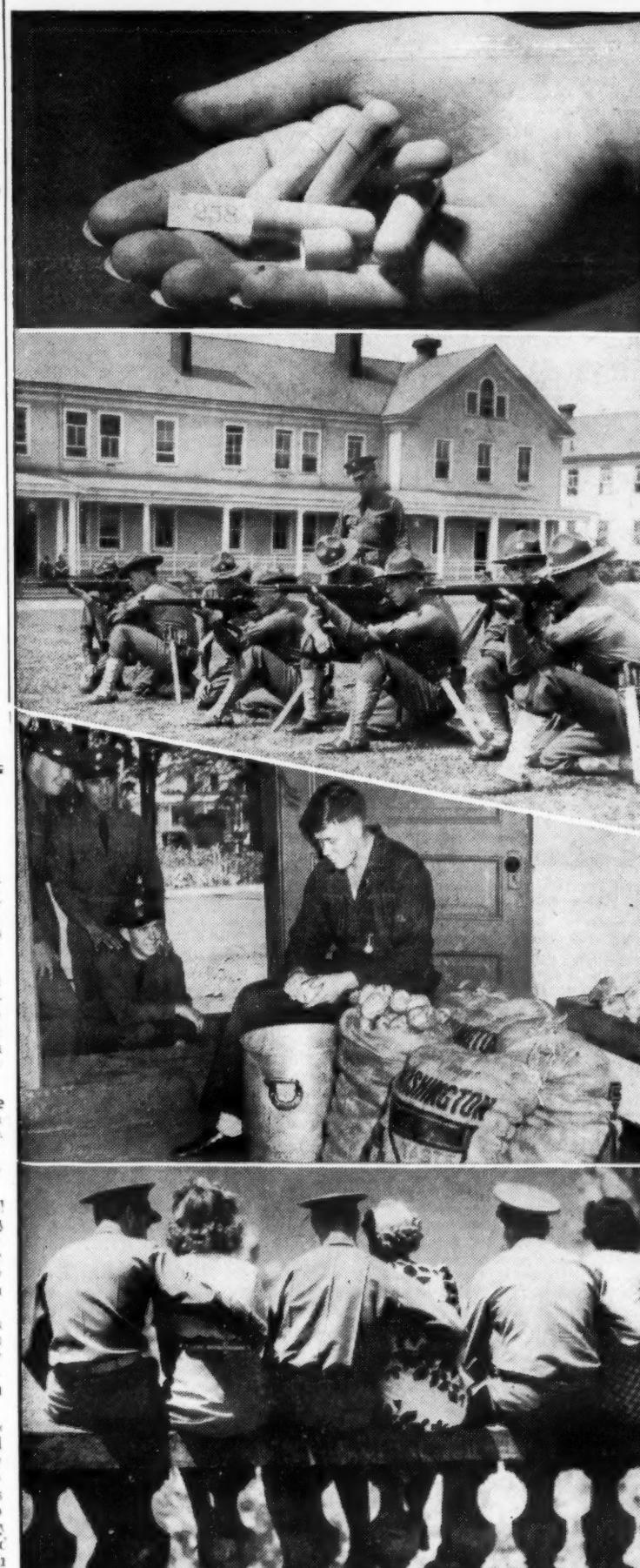
All duties except the necessary and fatigue details were suspended, and special dinners were served in the organization's mess

**Fruits Welcomed**

ATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.—A Regimental parade last week, new recruits being turned to were welcomed into the unit additional ceremony. An Anti-Tank Company was formed here on

27 and moved into its own bar-

## Enter the Selectee for Year's Training



**DRILL, DRUDGERY AND ROMANCE**—are all part of a soldier's life. It all starts with a number for 400,000 men who will be carefully selected in the great national lottery to fill the ranks of the Army. Top picture shows the lucky number, first to be drawn in 1941. Next, a group of soldiers with the Army's favorite Garand rifles against the backdrop of historic Vancouver Barracks (Wash.), home of the 7th Infantry, formerly commanded there by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. That's Private Robert Waters (2nd from left), 20 year old typical recruit, of Marshfield, Ore. Yep, he's peeling spuds in the next. Has an audience, too, the so and so's. There'll always be a KP. Washington girls, like girls everywhere, have a weakness for the uniform and the lads who wear it. Since you wouldn't, they looked the other way (lower picture). —Acme Photo

### What The Total Defense Budget Will Provide

Full equipment for an Army of 1,400,000 men plus stocks of arms for an additional 600,000 men.

A total of 25,000 airplanes for the Army and 10,000 for the Navy. Contracts for 292 warships and 57 auxiliary vessels for a two-ocean Navy.

Construction of needed munition plants and Army and Navy bases of all types.

(Approval by Congress of the Third Supplemental Defense Bill near the close of the week brought the total outlay for national defense in 1940 to \$12,149,532,516. This did not include authorization to contract for construction of 349 Naval vessels whose estimated cost will be about \$5,000,000,000 and of which only about \$148,000,000 in cash has been appropriated).

**WASHINGTON**—Some chilly morning this fall, probably in late November, about 400,000 young men will roll out of bed and, forgetting breakfast, will rush down to the family mailbox for a very special letter they've been expecting.

The letter will be from Uncle Sam, the guy with the whiskers, and it will read something like this:

"On (date) at 9 a. m. you will report to your local armory (or draft board) for induction into military service."

At this point we introduce John J. Jones, an average draftee. What happens to Jonesy after he gets that letter? Plenty.

Every step Jonesy takes from then on has been mapped out for him by the Army. And here's what he'll have to go through:

He'll report to local headquarters where he'll see several busy men at desks with signs above them saying, "Report Here." Jonesy will be checked in and one of the men will ask him a few questions. Then he'll be told to wait in line until the doctors get to him.

Jonesy a strong, strapping fellow of 24, passes the medical exam in a jiffy. He is directed into another room where he is fingerprinted.

He finds himself in a group of eight or nine other fellows. By this time Jonesy isn't as nervous as he had been a few minutes ago. He asks one of the fellows "What's next?" The answer comes in the person of a burly sort of guy with a fog-horn voice.

"All right, fellas," he says, "you're in the Army now."

And the guy with the fog-horn voice proceeds to pass out arm bands and safety pins to two of the draftees he has picked out after a careful study of the group.

"You're SPs," he says. "Special police. That's what the SP on the band stands for. You two are in charge of the group. You'll handle the transportation tickets which will take you to the reception center at the Army post."

That was fast work, Jonesy thinks. Only 30 minutes ago he was a civilian, and now he's in the Army. But not yet a soldier.

### DAWNS A NEW LIFE

At the Army post, a sergeant meets the newcomers.

Jonesy looks around and sees a row of barrack buildings, some partially filled with draftees who preceded him. Everybody seems to be busy.

The sergeant leads the group to one of the barracks and assigns each man to a bunk. Jonesy smiles with satisfaction when he learns that the wash room and latrine are inside the barracks. His father, a World War veteran, didn't have such comforts.

In a few minutes they are outside again marching toward a building from which others are coming out loaded with barracks bag, bedding, clothing, etc. Jonesy gets all his stuff in a couple of minutes and he is surprised that the quartermaster sergeant doesn't ask whether he wants his uniform or shoes too big or too little. His father told him that one.

It's near chow time so everybody gets ready to put the feed bag on. Jonesy apparently is pleased with the lunch for he comes out of the mess hall patting his tummy.

Next, the sorting process.

Jonesy finds himself in line again. Inside the building he sees several men in uniform at desks asking questions a lot of questions. He overhears one or two of them. "What kind of work did you do on the outside? What branch of service do you prefer?"

When Jonesy answered those questions he is told that his wishes as to what service he prefers will be considered, but if the Army thinks he would be useful elsewhere he will have to take it, like it or not.

This interview, Jonesy learns, is one of the most important phases of the sorting process and he answers all the questions thoroughly. He is closely quizzed. Education. Past jobs. Experience. Hobbies. Special aptitudes. Languages spoken.

"Jeez," says Jonesy to himself. "Scientific stuff."

### TIME FOR SUPPLY

The day is over now and Jonesy has had his first Army supper. He sits around the barracks during the evening chinning with his bunk mates.

The next morning he is awakened at 6 a. m. First time he got up that early since he went fishing last summer.

After breakfast Jonesy again finds himself in line. This time for smallpox and typhoid shots.

"I ain't gonna like this," he says to a fellow trainee. "I heard they're pretty hard to take."

"Nothing to it," says the stranger. (Continued on Page 15)

**Army Times**

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**Learning Our Lesson**

Germany, Italy, Japan, Britain and the United States have gone out of their way internationally to tell Russia off as a nation and as a form of government. Germany announced to the world she would take the Ukraine knowing that Russia is so unpopular with all the great powers that such a move would arouse little opposition among the other nations.

Japan and Italy hate and fear Russia to such an extent that both nations gagged over having to swallow the Berlin-Moscow agreement.

Britain and the United States alternately recognized and withdrew recognition from Russia because of the Russian attempt to overthrow both governments through undermining propaganda.

And yet, Russia today is the "little friend of all the world" with every first class nation making friendly overtures. This is not due to any change of heart on the part of the great powers, the United States included. Neither is any one of them necessarily guilty of hypocrisy.

The fact of the matter is that Russia has an Army of 18,000,000 men, a powerful fleet of tanks and of airplanes. Russia is strong and is therefore treated with respect even by her competitors and by her enemies.

America has learned her lesson also. The militarized nations which have treated American protests with mild and tolerant contempt, are now confronted by an aroused nation which is well on the way toward becoming as strong as it is rich.

Money has never commanded a great deal of respect from freebooters. When it is in the pocket of a nation unable to defend itself against international lawlessness, freebooter nations look upon that nation's wealth as money in their banks, a rich vein which they may mine at leisure.

Almost incomprehensible to most Americans now is the sort of argument which used to be current—that the way to prevent war is to disarm yourself. That was a fallacy of the 20's.

America made that mistake once, is unlikely to make it again. America is going to be the best armed nation on earth, the strongest nation and therefore the nation with the most friends, the nation least likely to be attacked.

We are learning our lesson.

**Give Us A Song**

Soldiers like a song that has a swing to it, a song that lifts the chin, fills the lungs and sets the heart pounding with exaltation. They like a song with a beat in it to bear down on hard as a sledge hammer. Who will give the Army the song of the hour for 1941?

During 1917-8, the vets will tell you, the kind of song you wanted depended on what you were doing at the time. If you were on a 48 hour pass and having the time of your life, you could put a lot of stuff into a song like "Hinky-Dinky Parlez Vous," "K-k-k-Katie," or "Over There."

Along toward 2 AM when the feeling began to wear off a little, the songs which fitted the mood were usually "There's a Long, Long Trail," "Back Home in Indiana," "My Buddy," and the ancient but still loved "Old Mill Stream."

But these are "inside" songs, the kind you sing around a table or a piano.

When you were lifting them up and putting them down on a long trek, the songs which made you forget your aching dogs were the fine "Caisson Song" with its "Keep Them Rolling" rhythm, "Madelon," good any time, and "Tipperary."

Recently the Morale Division of the Army polled the camps to find out what songs are favorites. They learned that the 1940 Army likes the "Star Spangled Banner," "America," and "God Bless America."

Sure they do. All of those songs are good. But the national anthem, despite its exalted words and fine swing, has notes too high for the average barracks voice to reach. The other two are noble expressions of high patriotism but suited best to

**Other NEWS OF THE ARMY Years****OCTOBER 6:**

1918.—Lieutenants Harold Ernest Goettler and Erwin R. Bleckley, 50th Aero Squadron, were killed while attempting to drop supplies to the "Lost Battalion." They were posthumously awarded Medals of Honor.

**OCTOBER 7:**

1780.—A force of 1,000 British Regulars, commanded by Colonel Ferguson, was routed by a contingent of Continentals. Ferguson was mortally wounded, and all but 20 of his men were either killed or captured.

1918.—Commanded by Major Charles W. Whittlesey, 308th Inf., 77th Division, 463 officers and men, cut to pieces, without rations, refused to surrender to an overwhelming force, although suffering more than 50 per cent casualties. Completely surrounded, they were besieged for 5 days until relief elements hammered through.

1918.—Pfc. John L. Barkley, Co. K, 4th Inf., 3d Division, in action near Cunel, France, was stationed in observation post about one half a kilometer from the Germans. He repaired a captured machine gun and mounted it in a disabled French tank. Inside his improvised fort, Barkley, alone and unaided, broke up two counter attacks at short range, and drove the enemy back.

**OCTOBER 8:**

1862.—Wisconsin Infantry detachments fought a pitched battle against Confederates at Perryville, Ky.

1918.—Sgt. Gary Evans Foster, Co. F, 118th Inf., 30th Division, near Montbrehan, France, attacking with pistol and hand grenades, killed several and captured 18 Germans.

1918.—Near Bois-de-Consenvoye. Sgt. Earl D. Gregory, 116th Inf., 29th Division, single handed captured several machine guns, a 7.5 centimeter howitzer, and 19 Germans.

1918.—Near St. Etienne, France: Cpl. Samuel Sampler, Co. H, 142d Inf., 36th Division, with German hand grenades, bombed a hostile position and captured 28 machine gunners.

1918.—Near St. Etienne, Cpl. Harold L. Turner, Co. F, 142d Infantry, 36th Division: With fixed bayonet he charged an emplacement of 4 machine guns, defended by 50 men. Turner drove them back, captured and held the position until support from his company arrived.

1918.—Sgt. W. E. Colyer, Co. A, 1st Engineers, 1st Division, was killed near Verdun while attempting, single handed, to assault enemy machine gun positions. He was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.

**OCTOBER 9:**

1864.—A heavy reconnaissance patrol of the 2d Cavalry encountered superior forces near Woodstock, Va., and was scattered with losses.

**OCTOBER 10:**

1871.—Troopers of the 4th Cavalry engaged hostile Indians in a bitter fight at Brazos River, Texas.

**OCTOBER 11:**

1864.—Units of the 113th Illinois Infantry encountered Confederate forces near Eastport, Miss. In a fire-fight that followed, both sides inflicted heavy casualties.

**OCTOBER 12:**

1863.—Near Jefferson, Va., Pvt. Michael Dougherty, Co. B, 13th Pa. Cavalry, dashed ahead of his company and succeeded in dislodging a considerable hostile force from a house, and held it until support arrived.

**OCTOBER 13:**

1863.—Near Vaux-Andigny, Cpl. James D. Heriot, Co. I, 118th Inf., 30th Division, with fixed bayonet rushed 30 yards through heavy fire, to capture or kill the crew of a machine gun nest. Although wounded he refused evacuation, and later that day was killed while charging another nest. He was awarded, posthumously, the Medal of Honor.

**Hip Shots**

Germany calls critics of her treatment of war prisoners a "pack of liars." Say the Nazis, "All camps are equipped with hot water showers." It would not appear reasonable to criticize a country which keeps its prisoners in hot water.

Some of the nations which are waving the swords in the international arena may qualify later for circus sideshows as sword-swallowers.

According to reports, a secret clause in the Axis-Japan pact offers the Dutch East Indies to Japan. Japan can probably have America also, if she is strong enough to take it.

A "zone of influence" as defined by the totalitarians might be described as a "Happy Hunting Grounds."

Water has become a serious obstacle to both Hitler and Mussolini. In Egypt there is not enough and in the English Channel, there is too much.

A pessimist is a soldier who sells his guitar just before sailing for Puerto Rico.

An optimist is a man who stirs round in a bowl of chicken soup with a fork looking for a piece of chicken.

Taxicab drivers are reported to be good material for flyers. They ought to qualify as ground strafers.

Ceremonious occasions and that is the association which the average soldier attaches to them. Singing them is more or less in the same category with wearing your best suit. You like it but you do not feel quite as comfortable as you do in your old bathrobe.

The results of the poll were probably correct at the present stage of development in the new Army, but not to be taken as final.

When those hundreds of thousands of lungs begin to expand with the sheer joy of living which comes from a rough and a tough life outdoors with plenty of physical activity to

**NEWS OF THE ARMY**

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1918.—Near Consenvoye, Pvt. Berger Loman, Co. H, 132d Infantry, 33d Division, seeing his company halted by direct fire from machine guns voluntarily flanked the nests. After killing or capturing the crews, he turned one of the weapons against the Germans.

**OCTOBER 11:**

1918.—Near Brancourt, France. Sgt. Richmond H. Hilton, Co. M, 118th Inf., 30th Division, led a handful of Americans against organized resistance, carried his objective, killing 6 and capturing 10 of the enemy.

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**OCTOBER 23:**

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**OCTOBER 25:**

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**America's Answer****Second Guesser**

—by Tony M

To make things easier on everybody, *Army Times* presents below simplified form for the use of recruits.

Experts have long agreed that rookies always have a lot to say without boring all within earshot?

Here's the idea: One of these forms is handed the recruit as soon as he's sworn in. He holds it for a couple of weeks (also keeping quiet the same period), and at the end of that time he fills out the form.

Then he hangs it on the foot of his bunk for all to see and disregard.

The rook is supposed to cross out all but one of the statement brackets. Here is the form, divided into well-worn departments:

**WOMEN:**

"Things are looking up. When I left home I parted from the (most, most beautiful, loveliest) girl in the world. But (the other m last week, today) I met a (dream, vision, movie star). Am I (overjoyed, in a trance)! She says she (likes, loves, has affection me.)"

**UNIFORM:**

"This (blasted, goldarn, here) uniform doesn't fit! The guy says grow into it, they have two sizes, too large and too small ha ha, it's only one he has left). Can I see the (tailor, captain, general) about FOOD:

"The food is okay but (there's not enough of it, the diet ain't w I don't like the mess sergeant). Boy, can my (mother, Aunt B girl) cook! How often do we get (ice cream, pie, cigarettes)?"

**WORK:**

"I tell you the (drill, fatigue, K. P.) is killing me! I am (being ed on, in the doghouse) all around. If They don't let up on me (quit, go over the hill, tell that so-and-so)."

**RIFLE:**

"Look at this (old, greasy, broken-down, 1776 model, popgun, che rifle they give me!"

**SALUTES:**

"Do I have to salute the (colonel, captain, major, sergeant, co cook, company clerk, topkick, lieutenant)?"

**OFFICERS:**

"I wish I got a commission instead of

## Wartime Tempo As Navy And Marine Reserves Called

**WASHINGTON** — This capital city's military offices and commercial telegraph traffic rooms assumed wartime atmosphere over the weekend as all of the Navy's organized Reserves and enlisted men of the fleet and the Marine Corps were ordered into active service. A total of 27,591 men were called.

The order, issued five weeks to six months ahead of schedule by Secretary Knox, followed an address by the Navy Secretary to the National Police Academy in which he warned the Nation that it was "approaching an hour of decision, an hour of test" with the Axis powers. He added, "If a fight is forced upon us, we shall be ready."

Addition of the Reservists, who have been undergoing annual training, to the active list brought the Navy's strength to 239,281 officers and men, a peak since the World War.

The step paralleled the recent mobilization of the National Guard by the War Department. It was pointed out, however, that the Naval Reserves were called for an indefinite period, whereas the National Guard has been obligated thus far for only one year's service. The Navy's orders do not include members of the Volunteer Naval Reserves, the Merchant Marine Reserve or the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve.

### MEXICANS REPORTED LEAVING TO AVOID U. S. DRAFT

**MEXICO CITY** — A large number of Mexicans now living in the United States are seeking aid from their government to get them back to their own country to avoid U. S. conscription, the newspaper *Excelsior* to say their chil-

Under Mexican law anyone born in foreign land considered a Mexican citizen, no matter what his status in the land birth may be.



THESE ARE NOT THE NEW ARMY HOSTESSSES —you've been reading about. They are aquabelles from World's Fair, visiting Mitchel Field. No use trying to transfer. They're gone now.

Army Air Corps Photo

## Draftees Won't Learn Much In Guardhouse, Army Told

**WASHINGTON** — "Spare the guardhouse, spoil the draftee" is not an axiom for the Army's books.

On the theory that you can't train a trainee in the clink, orders have gone out to Army posts to use the calaboose as sparingly as possible when disciplining the men soon to be selected.

Maj. Gen. Leslie J. McNair, GHQ chief of staff, said that all means should be used to avoid absenting men from training designed to harden and season them.

Other instructions issued indicated that "harden-

ing" would extend to the eardrums of recruits leery of shellfire. Blank ammunition will be used when the stage of training in units is reached. Firing tests with live ammunition will also be given, of course.

In his directive, General McNair advised that the Army be prompt to reward with promotion and increased responsibility to new soldiers who show qualities of leadership.

"Inadequate leadership must be uncovered with equal promptness and replaced," he added.

## Total Defense Program Will Affect All

**PHILADELPHIA** — No community, however small, will fail to be affected by the defense program. All sections of the country and all classes of people will contribute materials or services or both.

This compelling and important fact was stressed recently by H. F. Taggart, consultant on cost accounting with the Price Stabilization Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, in an address before the Philadelphia branch of the Controllers Institute of America. The speaker said one good way to measure the magnitude of the defense program in terms of the employment it will provide. He quoted Secretary of Labor Perkins as stating that the present program will involve nearly four and a half million man-years, upward of nine billion man-hours of labor.

In connection with the price-stabilization angle of defense, the cost consultant declared that the pressure of 17 billion buyer's dollars on the demand side of the market "is bound to be so great that a seller's market automatically created." He predicted that the defense program's action on prices will be universal, pointing out that the heavy government purchases will call for all kinds of commodities.

Taggart said the government would like, where possible, to see unemployed men and idle plants given preference in defense orders.

### 1ST CORPS AREA SCORES RECORD ENLISTMENTS

**ARMY BASE, BOSTON** — A new record for peacetime enlistments in the Army in New England was set during the past month. John L. Rice, Lieutenant Colonel in charge of the area's recruiting, announced a total of 2,879 voluntary enlistments.

Col. Rice pointed out that desirable vacancies still exist for New England men. Notable opportunities

in the Air Corps include 521 at Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass.; 118 in the Philippines; 18 in Hawaii, and 28 in Panama. Among other vacancies cited were 16 for the Signal Corps in Puerto Rico, 36 for the Signal Corps at Panama, and 25 for the Signal Corps at Mitchell Field, N.Y.

There are 251 vacancies in the Medical Department within the First Corps Area, 56 in the Coast Artillery in the same Area, and 61 in the Ordnance Department in Panama.

### ONCOMS INVENT SILENCER

**FORT ORD, Calif.** — Two resourceful Fort Ord inventors have devised a machinegun silencer. When the device was tried out recently it cut down the report considerably but blew out due to poor soldering and inferior materials. The inventors are Capt. Taylor and Corp. Divonis of the 53rd Infantry.

### Hey, Boys! This Thing Is Going To Be Just Like School—Maybe!

**WASHINGTON** — Training of the myriad Selectees soon to invade the Nation's Army cantonments will be based on a system of keeping the new men together under specially qualified instructors for several weeks before they are wedged into the Regular units for tempering.

Another plan, which was discarded after a thorough study of developments in the war abroad, calls for distributing the new men throughout various small organizations so that they might work side by side with the veterans while obtaining their military fundamentals.

The training phases through which the Selectees will pass under the plan finally adopted might well be compared to the grade school, high school and college periods of civil life. For 13 weeks after joining his organization, the Selectee will take military "grade work." He will gradually be hardened until he is able to endure prolonged and arduous physical exertion. Next he will be taught to march, use his weapons and care for himself and his means of transportation in the field.

Tactical exercises will be limited at first to those of the platoon and company. At the end of the "grade" period, the Selectee should be thoroughly versed in the fundamentals of the soldier and should be in prime physical condition.

The so-called high school phase will be devoted to Battalion training, which will call for the combined use of different weapons and equipment in such a unit. When the Battalion is well trained, the Selectees will pass on to the "college" course. Here they will participate in Regimental exercises and in maneuvers involving the coordinated use of the combined arms.

### GEN. SHORT HONORED

**FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.** — A review was held here recently in honor of Major General Walter C. Short, on the eve of his departure and relinquishment of command. Upward of 100 recruits have departed this station in recent weeks bound for overseas stations.

## 3600 Lieutenants Up In Rank

**WASHINGTON** — Approximately 3600 lieutenants were temporarily promoted, long before the time for normal advancement, to fill vacancies caused by recent mass promotions of higher ranking officers.

The majority of them (about 2100) were first lieutenants who were moved up to captains. The remainder were second lieutenants promoted to first lieutenants.

All were regular army officers who had seen at least one year's active duty. Normally in peacetime second lieutenants are advanced after three years service and first lieutenants after 10 years service.

While at Schofield Barracks, Blankemeyer engaged in what he

## Bowling Timbers Fly With Sarge In Town

**SAN ANTONIO** — There's going to be a lot of bowling ball kindling around "Old Santone" this winter because Sgt. Tom Blankemeyer is in town!

One of Uncle Sam's veterans, who has spent the last 24 years in the Army, "the Sarge" is now stationed at Camp Bullis where he is engaged in polishing the rookie ranks when recreation.

The Sarge has been bowling 25 years, around the world. While in Coblenz, Germany, as a member of the Army of Occupation, he took on some of Europe's best alley artists for repeated trimmings, and while stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, he managed the camp alleys and was president of the local association, affiliated with the American Bowling Congress.

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## Large Slice of Nation's Young Men To Benefit From Army's Corpse Building Outdoors

**WASHINGTON** — Even if war does not come to us, and of course everyone hopes it won't, the universal Army service is going to make a large slice of the Nation's youths healthy, erect, alert, forward-looking. The experience will mean so much money in the health book of every man who is lucky enough to be selected.

The job of toughening up its new hands and keeping them contented while they undergo a year of rigorous exercise in camps, the Army regards as equally important as instruction in handling weapons and in tactical routine. Mechanization of military units, as the War Department sees it, has not lessened the need for top physical condition for men who have to make ready for warfare.

Reports from all over the Nation indicate that the average middle-aged man would give his eye teeth to have the opportunity for the hardening and training the men in the conscription legions will receive. That is why so many flocked to the Citizens' Military Training Camps last summer, many being turned away. Judged from this angle, the younger men doubtless will grab the selective training opportunity now afforded them, not to speak of the patriotic motives that may be involved.

The vigor and zest that come from maneuvers and recreation in the open air are what give the Regular soldier his bearing and general physical fitness, and out of the new Army of the United States the mass of young Americans will regain the feeling for the great open spaces their forbears treasured. This new training opportunity is a physical

culturist's dream, and if it makes for peace in our homeland, all the better. Nothing will have been lost much will have been gained.

The Army starts off with the knowledge that its new personnel, while much of it may be soft, will be sound because the selective system insures that. Having been engaged in hardening soldiers from the days of the American Revolution, our military is satisfied with the technique it has developed. Just how soft the training officers will find the 1940 recruits brings a difference of opinion. While many of the new men will be inducted out of an atmosphere and heritage of home pampering—the type that has all but let his legs shrink from overriding in automobiles—there'll be plenty of muscular material on hand from football gridirons and other sports, from agricultural communities, and from the ranks of plain all-around hard Americans.

Regardless of a recruit's degree of softness, training will start the first day he matriculates with Uncle Sam's fighting forces. The muscle kinks will be attacked in four ways: Military drill, which by the way has been simplified, to toughen muscles and the will for obedience alike; calisthenics; mass athletics, such as tug-of-war and running games, in which entire platoons and companies participate, and sports of all descriptions. Most of the corpuse building takes quick effect because it is done in the open air.

During the first month or two of training, the new recruits are to receive only an introduction to military rules and training plus physical conditioning. After that basic routine is over, their initiation into the fine

## War Veterans Find Jobs Not Scarce In Wisconsin

**MILWAUKEE** — World War veterans in Wisconsin are finding the best job opportunities they have had since 1929, a survey here disclosed.

Even disabled veterans at the soldiers' home in Milwaukee who are skilled tradesmen now find jobs that were not available to them in the last decade, according to Col. Charles M. Pearson, manager of the home. He said that the "population" of the institution, and at Resthaven in Waukesha, is the lowest it has been at this time of the year since 1936.

"We now have 119 fewer veterans than a year ago," he said. "A year ago we had 2879, compared to 2760 today."

While most of the veterans have found jobs in private industry, a large group was hired at the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal. Those who have been employed are men with skilled trades.

"With the training they received as soldiers," the colonel said, "veterans realize the importance of teamwork. They are cautious, when caution is essential. Above all, they are reliable."

Because veterans are allowed 5 per cent to 10 per cent more on their tests, for their service in the Army, many of them have been able to obtain civil service jobs.

### THIRD INFANTRY CELEBRATES ITS 156TH ANNIVERSARY

**MINNEAPOLIS** — The 156th anniversary of the Third Infantry was celebrated by more than 150 former members at Fort Snelling last week.

Organized in 1784 from members of the Continental Army who served under George Washington at Valley Forge and Yorktown, the Third has been stationed at Fort Snelling since 1888, with the exception of periods during the Spanish-American and World Wars.

The anniversary program included a parade and assembly, and several talks by post officers.

# Puerto Rico Gains More Importance

**SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.**—Another Gibraltar, this one in the Western Hemisphere, is rapidly being fortified on this island as the U. S. looks to the strengthening of its Atlantic outposts. The U. S. Army will play an increasingly important part in the Island's defense plans.

This is the strategic connecting link in the string of eight war bases acquired from Great Britain. Army posts already here are being enlarged, new ones are being made ready for occupation by the Army, and the Navy is developing shore bases for its new Atlantic fleet.

The new Army air base at Point Borinquen, a 3200-acre field, is being rapidly made ready for a large force scheduled to arrive in November.

Antiaircraft units of the National Guard, to be mobilized here next month, will probably go to Borinquen. The bulk of the artillery, the 92nd Inf. Brigade and the 130th Eng. Battalion will be sent to Tortugera. The mobile coast artillery goes to Fort Buchanan. The field artillery will be moved to Henry Barracks.

Some of the 24th Air Base Group are already at Borinquen, and the remainder are to be sent from their present base at Kelly Field, Tex. The 25th Bombardment Group will be transferred from Langley Field, Va., to Puerto Rico.

Additional planes are due to arrive before the increased personnel. About 75 pursuit planes will be divided into three patrols and a command patrol. A new bombing squadron will consist of "flying fortresses." At present there are but nine reconnaissance bombers at Borinquen.

Hangars and shops have been completed to care for 40 planes. This great airdrome has a 4000-foot runway. Three other runways of the same length are being built to crisscross the first runway. The camp is ready for 35,000 men, and more housing is being built. Early appropriations for Borinquen Field total \$8,100,000.

The commanding officer is Lt. Col. Carl W. Connel and the present complement is 45 officers and 451 men, all continental troops.

## NEW CANTONMENT BUILT

At historic El Morro fortress, San Juan, the garrison consists of infantry, coast artillery, field artillery and air corps. A new \$3,000,000 cantonment is for Regular Army troops. The Puerto Rican National Guard has its own reservation 30 miles out at Lake Tortuguera.

Military plans call for the construction of another air base at Juan Diaz, near Ponce on the southern coast. Also announced are auxiliary fields at Mayaguez and Arrecibo, in the west and on the north coast, respectively.

The 2nd Battalion of the 65th Infantry is stationed at El Morro. It is a native regiment of 400 men under 30 continental officers. Commanding is Col. Russell P. Hartle.

Across the bay from San Juan is Fort Buchanan, now headquarters of the Regular Army's 69th Coast Artillery and the 25th Field Artillery, with a complement of 1350 men and 50 officers. The highly mobile units of both forces daily scout through the hills, moving their artillery over old Spanish roads so rapidly that they can reach any part of the island within a few hours.

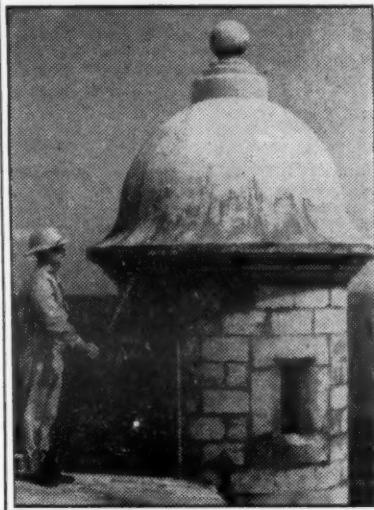
The Regular Army moved into Fort Buchanan shortly after the war broke out in Europe. Oddly enough, the officers find that the most strategic points of defense are the ones set up by the Spaniards when they were in possession here. The commanding officer is stern, popular, straight-backed Col. John A. Hoag.

## YELLOW LEGS LIKE IT

Another important post is Henry Barracks, in the mountains south of San Juan at Cayey. More centrally located than other camps, it is named after General Henry, second in command of the first American troops during the Spanish-American war. It has been occupied by the 1st Battalion, 65th (native) Infantry, with a complement of 300 men and 13 officers under command of Major Charles McParkin. It is now garrisoned by field artillery.

The mountainous terrain of Puerto Rico has been described as an "artilleryman's paradise," and during the past year extensive reconnaissances all over the island have been made preparatory to drafting plans for repelling any threatened land attack.

The commanding officer of the Puerto Rico Department is tough, stubble-haired Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Daley. From his office in Santo Domingo Barracks, he has directed the work that, with orderly cumulative speed, is equipping the island and surrounding territory with a punching arm that can reach far out over the Atlantic.



**ON GUARD AT PUERTO RICO**—is the Army. Many U. S. soldiers will eventually see service in this increasingly important key to America's Atlantic defenses.

Signal Corps Photo

## Volunteer Squadron of U. S. Air Pilots Ready to Battle for Britain Abroad

**LONDON**—The first Air Squadron in this war composed entirely of pilots from the United States is ready to take to the shrapnel-cluttered sky lanes of Europe against the aerial forces of Germany and Italy.

This announcement was made here this week officially. It stated that the American unit, known as

## Cavalry Not Obsolete, In Editor's Opinion

The Boston Herald comments editorially that in France and the Low Countries the German mechanized forces did the spectacular work, but the first fighting units to enter Paris were heavy artillery and the guns were drawn by horses.

"There will never be another Charge of the Light Brigade," the newspaper goes on, "but the future will provide its Sheridans and its Stuarts. The horse can go where tanks can not. All depends on the work to be done and the terrain. With its network of roads, northern Europe offered a perfect field for Hitler's war machines. But in the wild and open country, in heavily-wooded areas, in mountainous regions, the horse is irreplaceable."

The editor pointed out that the United States War Department plans for the most powerful Cavalry force in our history.

## BENNING SERGEANT BOWLS 249

**FORT BENNING, Ga.**—Staff Sgt. Henry J. Boudreaux recently became champion of the Fort Benning Men's Bowling League with a score of 249.

## Doughboy Steel

A Cannoneer, an Engineer, and a yellow-corded man, Were drinking with a Doughboy in the "Golden Pelican." The Engineer, he ups his beer, and drains the foaming Stein, To the glory of the Cavalry, The smashing, dashing Cavalry, Where sabers clank and shine.

The Yellow-leg proposed a toast to the Field Artillery, Who spill their gore where the cannons roar in hateful savagery. The Wagon-soldier rose and bowed, and gave three hearty cheers; And pledged his toast To the gallant host Of fighting Engineers.

And all this time the Doughboy sat and never a word spoke he; For there is no shining romance in the stolid Infantry; The solid, plodding, Gravel trodding, Stolid Infantry.

But when the foe gets hostile and his guns are set and laid, You can't go into action like you go on dress parade. And when he comes a-chargin' cross a field of wavin' grain An' his bullets are a-flyin' like a blast of leaden rain, You can take a sacred oath on it and set your hand and seal, That the only thing to stop 'em is The Doughboy's shining steel.

—F. H. Rentfrow

## 'Minnesota's Own' In Celebration

**FORT SNELLING, Minn.**—The 3d Infantry, locally known as Minnesota's Own, whose history dates back to the battles of the Revolutionary War, celebrated its 156th anniversary on October 4th by entertaining former members of the regiment at Fort Snelling on its Organization Day.

A reveille march, with the 3d Infantry Band playing "The Old Guard," a number dedicated to the regiment and written by Warrant Officer Carl Dillon, former leader of the 3d Inf. Band, opened the celebration.

Because of rain, the scheduled parade of the regiment was cancelled and an assembly held in the post riding hall at which Colonel Maurice D. Welty, commanding officer of the regiment; Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, Post and Division Commander; Mr. Thomas Stapel, commander of the 3d Inf. Veterans Association and Capt. Earl C. Bergquist, 3d Inf. Adjutant, spoke.

Displays of military equipment occupied the afternoon, with the evening spent in reminiscing and dancing. Oldest veteran of the regiment present was Mr. Fred Vollhaber, 97 year old resident of Stillwater, Minnesota. Former members came from as far away as Vermont and Pennsylvania to attend the reunion. Elected commander of the Veterans' Association was Mr. H. P. Billmeyer, of Robbinsdale, Minnesota.



**DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES**—are pinned to lapels of three distinguished flyers at Wright Field. Maj. General C. B. Hodges is shown pinning cross on lapel of Capt. S. R. Harris. Next to him is Capt. George E. Price and next Private Raymond U. Whitney.

—Army Air Corps Photo

The rest of the page continues with more text and captions related to the event at Wright Field.

**DAYTON, Ohio**—A special ceremony, marked with military dignity and pomp, was held at Wright Field to honor two officers and a private of the Army Air Corps who were presented with the Distinguished Flying Cross—one of the most highly prized of military awards.

The recipients were Capt. S. R. Harris, Office, Chief of Air Corps, Washington; Capt. George E. Price, Wright Field, and Private Raymond U. Whitney, Wright Field.

One-hundred-eighty Wright Field officers stood in the background as Maj. Gen. C. B. Hodges, commanding general of the Fifth Corps Area, pinned the cross on the lapels of the heroes. The ceremony took place in one of Wright Field's immense hangars.

Capt. Harris received the award for his service as an Army test pilot.

Private Whitney won the award for his work as an experimental subject, allowing medical men to use him as a guinea pig in conducting tests for high altitude flying. He was youngest of the three medal winners being only 26.

**RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.**—Doctor Perry made 15 trips to Hawaii and two to Australia as a bellhop on steamship line, and R. S. Dodge coached athletics before he married Annapolis three years ago. Perry made 15 trips to Hawaii and two to Australia as a bellhop on steamship line, and R. S. Dodge coached athletics before he married.

One can walk up and down the average Air Corps rank and take his pick of professions, trades and gadgeteering. For example, Flying Cadet H. M. Harlow of Randolph Field, the Army's "West Point of the Air," once boxed professionally. C. J. Jackson, while at the University of Minnesota was on the All-American Intercollegiate Rifle Team. B. F. Blakemore, Jr., has done nearly everything from roughnecks in oil fields and servicing mail planes to teaching college geology classes, and A. J. Parra, from Puerto Rico, at

the induction center here.

J. W. Bennett was a laborer, technician, comedian and radio announcer and did a good deal of professional wrestling before he started flying. After being graduated from law school, Chambliss Keith began the practice of his profession and was advanced to the Safety Board before coming to the Air Corps West Point.

Glenn Kesier and Ed Lass moved one short year from 5000 feet above the earth's surface to the air lanes above it. They had been engineering students. D. R. Cairns used to receive \$25 a day for saying in a couple of football pictures, and Hudson Schieber played pro football while Gordon Paulson was earning a living at pro football.

These and many more, as in cases of Tom Schumacher, the manager; Dick Lively, surveyor; construction worker; Bill Ellis, Jack Davis, cartoonists; Bob Compte, public reporter, and hundreds of athletes.

## Share In Airport Program

**WASHINGTON**—New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri share in a \$500,000,000 program building new airports.

Purpose of the proposed program is to promote civil aviation and national defense.

Work will get under way if the Senate passes the final defense appropriation bill.

The bill has already been introduced by the house.

## Turns A Lady Down

**WASHINGTON**—A Washington woman who wanted to be Sam's first "lady soldier" got turned down when the recruiting sergeant turned her down.

## ARMY ORDERS SNOWSHOES FOR TROOPS IN ALASKA

**NORWAY, Me.**—Modern, streamlined footwear (snowshoes) to be worn by troops in Alaska.

The government has just placed an order for 2000 pairs of them from a sporting goods firm here. The firm had furnished Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd and his men snowshoes on two expeditions.

Army's shoes will be 48 inches long and only 10 inches wide.

## Court Asked Ruling On Civil Status Of Tex. Guard

AUSTIN, Tex.—The question of the status of State officials and employees who are being called into the United States Military service in the National Guard rests on the outcome of a mandamus petition filed with the Texas Supreme Court.

The mandamus petition was filed to compel the Comptroller and State Treasurer to issue and pay a warrant of Major Orville S. Carpenter, National Guard Officer, who holds the civil position of Chairman of the Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission. The Petition thus would negative an opinion by Attorney Gerald C. Mann that a State official entering active United States military service forfeits his civil position.

The mooted question is of concern to Railroad Commissioner E. O. Thompson, Colonel in the National Guard, and a number of other men in the State civil service. A supporting *amicus curiae* argument was filed by Major Carl L. Phinney of Dallas for numerous officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and Organized Reserves.

"As our national defense efforts are increased, more and more of our State officials and employees will be called into the military service, and the question of their status will be constantly recurring," Major Carpenter said. "It is my opinion that the interest of all concerned will be best served if this question is settled now by our Supreme Court."

## 1917 Guns Being Made Ready For 1940 Use

PORt CLINTON, Ohio—Guns built too late for service overseas in World War I are now being "dusted off" at the Erie ordnance depot near here for use in the national defense program.

Most of the equipment consists of huge artillery pieces—155mm. canon and 240mm. howitzers. A thick layer of grease had protected the guns from dust and rust for 22 years. Workmen are now reclaiming them.

Despite their age, the 1917 guns are not obsolete, for the basic pattern of artillery pieces has changed little since that time.

## Induct 32nd Infantry Into Fort Ord's 7th Division

FORT ORD, Calif.—With impressive ceremony, the 32nd Infantry, originally organized Aug. 7, 1916, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, was formally inducted into the 7th Division here recently to take its place beside the two other Infantry Regiments as a unit.

Headed by Lieut. Col. Franklin C. Sibert, commanding officer, the regiment was reviewed by Brigadier General Joseph W. Stilwell, division commander. In the escort of colors ceremony the National and Regimental colors were taken over by the 2nd's color guard.

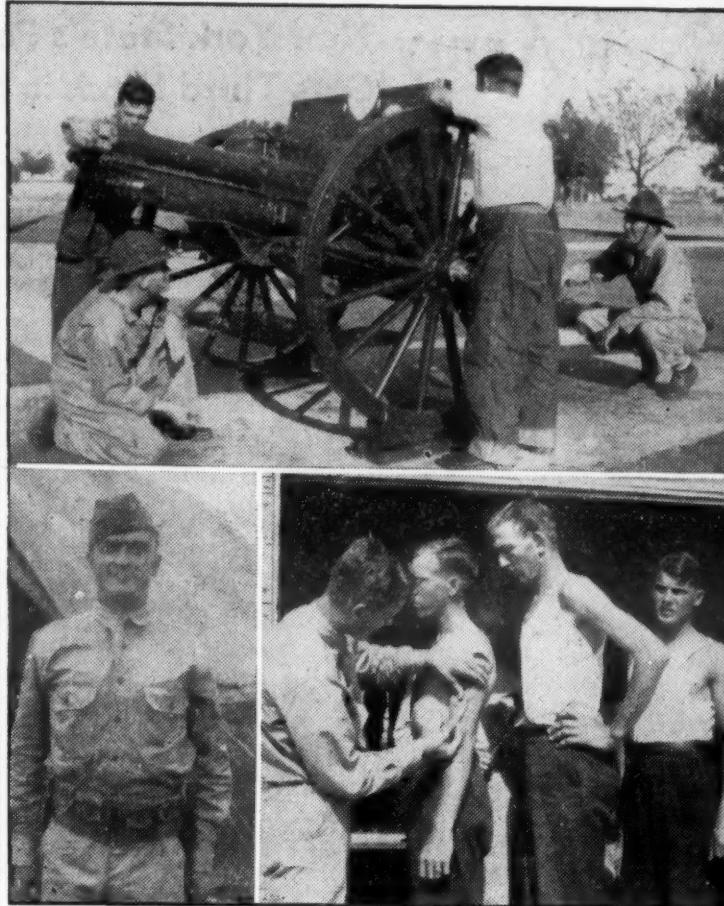
After its organization the regiment was transferred from Hawaii to Camp Kearney, Calif., and after the World War was demobilized. The unit was activated last Aug. 7 and is being organized round a nucleus of Regular troops from the 7th and 10th Infantry Regiments.

## 3 Booms Draw A Roar

FORT ORD, Calif.—"Who the hell planned this?" roared a newly elevated Major General recently when guns roared out in salute to him and a Brigadier General who also had just been promoted. The firing occurred when they arrived at camp for what they thought would be just another day of routine duty. "This is the first thing that has happened to this outfit for the past two years that I haven't known about in advance!" snorted the new brigadier with a twinkle in his eyes. The men honored were Major General Joseph W. Stilwell, Area and Division Commander, and Brigadier General Homer M. Groninger. In a surprise demonstration, officers and men of the fort met the two Generals with salutes of 11 and 13 guns, respectively.

## Jane Reports "All Bunk"

LONDON—Reports received in America stating that the British were satisfied with U. S.-built planes are described as "all bunk" by an authoritative air authority here. "We certainly would not continue to buy them if we were not satisfied," he said.



**VETERAN OF WORLD WAR**—is the 75 in the picture at the top. Many sons of the veterans who used the 75s then are now soldiers at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio. Under barrel is James R. Spradley, 2nd Med. Bn.; Then (l to r), Elmer A. Trail, 2nd Rec. Troop; Roy D. Keith, 2nd Rec. Troop; and Raymond Jackson, 2nd Med. Bn. Lower left picture is of Robert A. Dunlap. He was an Omaha lawyer, but he's in the Army now. Probably could handle a case though. Lower right shows the recruit's first important mental hazard, the needle. Those TP's are not too tough, but the men still faint at the job occasionally.  
R. H. Williams, Jr. Photo

## Good Parachutists Must Be Tumblers And Commander Miley Is An Ace

FORT BENNING, Ga.—What manner of man is the Commander of the Army's first Parachute Battalion?

This officer is Major William M. Miley, whose father was a Brevet Colonel on the staff of General Shafter during the Spanish-American War and died while on duty in the Philippines. When the War Department recently decided to organize a Parachute Battalion, Maj. Miley was chosen to command it. The unit drew No. 501.

Major Miley was graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Ala., and is particularly fitted for his new assignment by many years of gymnastic experience. He believes that such training will prove helpful to the parachutists because they must be able to land without injuring themselves. Therefore, tumbling is included in their training.

Since Major Miley's arrival at Fort Benning in July, 1938, he had been Post Athletic Officer, being succeeded by Major Truman C. Thorson. Prior to that duty, his athletic experience included winning the gymnastics championship at West Point. He served there as gymnastics instructor from 1930 to 1934, and was acting Master of the Sword (Chief

Gymnastics Instructor) during the last six months of his tour at the Military Academy.

The Parachute Battalion Commander was born in California but was appointed to West Point from Illinois, graduating in 1918. He was raised to the rank of Major last May. Other service schools from which he has been graduated include: Command and General Staff School, in 1938, and the Infantry School, Company Officers course, in 1929. He is married and has one son, William Miley Jr.

The 501st Parachute Battalion will be increased to a strength of more than 500 enlisted men by the volunteer method. The group will join the nucleus of troops now operating as a Test Battalion here. Members of the test group will serve as instructors for the recruits.

War Department officials have announced that bases for similar units are to be constructed at the following 12 other points: Charlotte, N. C.; Jackson, Miss.; Bangor, Me.; Manchester, N. H.; Boise, Idaho; Louisville Ky.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Portland, Ore.; Yakima, Wash.; Everett and Spokane, Wash., and Salinas, Calif.

## Old 7th Sanitary Train Now Seventh Medical Battalion

FORT ORD, Calif.—The 7th Medical Battalion, "grandson" of the 7th Sanitary Train of World War days, has been formed here and is rapidly growing into a sturdy unit.

The new organization was built on a cadre from the 3rd Medical Battalion of Fort Lewis. The "granddaddy" of the Battalion (the old 7th Sanitary) was designated as the 7th Medical Regiment until its demobilization in 1922.

Among the personnel of the non-commissioned officers, who did a fine job in organizing the new Battalion, is John E. Snider, who served in the old Sanitary Train. He takes great pride in the "grandson" unit.

## 16TH INF. CELEBRATES

FORT JAY, N. Y.—The 16th Infantry Regiment celebrated its organization anniversary Friday, Oct. 4. The date marks the 22nd anniversary of the 16th's victory at Fleville, France, in the World War. Two of the unit's officers, Major Charles F. Johnson and Harold E. Potter, recently were promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

## Fort Ord Builds City To House 15,000

FORT ORD, Calif.—A large up-to-date "military city" is under construction on the shores of Monterey Bay. It is the new Fort Ord Cantonment which will be capable of housing 15,000 men comprising the 7th Division and other corps and Army troops of the Fort Ord-Presidio of Monterey Area.

The camp, being built at Clayton, near where the 76th Field Artillery now is stationed, will cost approximately \$4,000,000 and is expected to be ready by the close of 1940. Completion of the new project will make the present Camp Ord available as a training center for other units.

The main contract for \$2,750,000 calls for 550 buildings of semipermanent construction, including 177 barracks, 86 mess halls, 86 company stores, 86 recreation buildings, several administration buildings, repair shops, stables, bachelor officers' quarters, warehouses, theatre, hospital and other structures. Many of the smaller buildings are already built.

## Schools Work Overtime to Provide Many Skilled Workers for National Defense, But Need Still Remains Excessive

WASHINGTON—The nation's need for trained men in industry has set U. S. schools to working overtime. But it is doubtful if, out of the thousands graduated each year, enough people can be found to keep the rearmament program running on a high-gear basis.

The need is for skilled men and women—people who know how to do one thing well—who were trained for one specific purpose.

In the dead of depression, nine out of ten technical school graduates found jobs, while thousands steeped in the so-called "liberal arts" were walking the streets.

## U. S. Parleys Boost Latin-American Defense Hope

Buenos Aires—The south American Republics today are facing a situation which finds them in need of expanding and developing their military defenses in the face of an economic and financial depression and the threat of foreign aggression.

Meanwhile, a number of the Latin-American governments are proceeding with defense plans to the limit of their financial ability, and all of the twenty Republics have been assured of aid from the United States in meeting problems growing out of the present emergency, which in many quarters is recognized to mean that the nations of the Western Hemisphere may be threatened by totalitarian forces across the seas.

It has been learned that the United States has asked all Latin-American Nations what assistance they might expect from Washington in case of military aggression. It is generally recognized here that none of the southern democracies is in position to finance construction of land, air and naval bases without aid from the United States. In view of the fact, the United States is understood to have asked these governments whether they are willing to authorize general staff conferences between their military representatives and spokesmen of the U. S. War and Navy Departments, in order to formulate plans for joint defense.

The proposal for these conferences has been generally approved in Latin America. It has been learned in diplomatic circles that several of the high-ranking military officers now on tour in the United States to inspect military posts and industrial centers have been authorized by their governments to discuss defense plans while in this country. Washington agents have been conferring with officials of virtually all of the southern Republics on the matter of defense plans. Only Argentina has appeared to feel her present defenses adequate for any likely emergency.

Chile recently announced plans for construction of a huge naval drydock at Valparaiso. This will be large enough to repair the largest type of warships. Uruguay has announced plans to build a large air base near Punta del Este. Diplomats here say that both of these projects grew out of conversations with Washington officials.

The recent approval of the United States Congress of a half-billion loan to South American Nations was hailed with approval by the mass of citizens in this part of the Hemisphere.

## Father Proud of 4 Sons Who Picked Army Career

PROVIDENCE—Proud is Charles G. Johnson, of Pontiac, whose four sons are in the Army. He's proud of them because "they are ready and willing to serve their country in any way it may need them."

The sons are: Corp. Gordon C., 19, and Sgt. Charles W. Johnson, both of Battery I, 243rd Coast Artillery; Sgt. Donald R. Johnson, 29, of Headquarters Battery in the 243rd; and Private William E. Johnson, 22, attached to the 7th Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen.

Sgt. Donald has already served two enlistments in the Regular Army in the Canal Zone.

## Draft Is Defense—Brees

SAN ANTONIO—Conscription at this time is purely a defense move, Lt. Gen. Herbert J. Brees said here at a dinner given in his honor. Many people believe we are arming for an aggressive war, he said, and that is wrong.

"If America is strong she need not fear attack," the General told leading civic and Army officials at the dinner.

At the present time, skilled workers not already on defense jobs are as scarce as fish in the Dead Sea.

Take a quick, inclusive peek at one branch of the government—the Army. The Army Ordnance Department needs 15,000 inspectors. The Air Corps wants, or will want, 1970 inspectors. The Chemical Warfare Service can use 220. The Signal Corps would like to have 500 inspectors and 200 meteorologists.

All of these have to have special technical training.

## CAN'T FIND THE MEN

One of the sharpest illustrations of the industrial need, apart from the needs of the Army and Navy, showed up in New York State. Plants with munitions orders were asked by the Ordnance Department to go to work on a two-shifts-a-day basis. They reported they did not have the men to turn out the material that fast. In fact, they could not get enough skilled men to work a full single shift.

Last June 173,000 young men and women were handed college diplomas and the greater majority of them immediately dropped into the pool of the idle. That pool now contains between 8 million and 12 million—depending on who quotes the figures.

By far, the largest group of the unemployed falls into the "laborer" class. Outside of this group are millions who have had some job training, have done skilled work and lost the skill through unemployment, or who are capable of learning a skill. For these, the schools are running full blast to teach them new trades or to scrape the rust off those they "half know."

## 450 SCHOOLS CARRY LOAD

About 72,000 people who have jobs are taking "refresher" courses in jobs they had previously. These are in addition to the young people who are taking two, three and four-year courses in the 1053 vocational and trade schools in 825 cities. For the moment, the schools in 450 cities are handling much of the training load.

Some cannot be trained in a hurry, however, no matter what the need. Only three of the 155 engineering schools in the country are equipped to teach naval architecture and marine engineering. They are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan and the Webb School of Naval Architecture. All told, they produced 51 graduates last June.

The shipbuilding industry could use 5000.

## New Army to Stress Training, Not Dress

WASHINGTON—Snappy training rather than snappy dress will be stressed in the expanding Army during the present emergency, the War Department announced Wednesday. Army regulations regarding dress will not be stringently enforced at the present time.

The announcement stated that the wearing of the blue dress uniform is not compulsory and that officers who do not possess sabers will not be required to buy them during the emergency.

In some cases new trainees will be issued the old-style, standing collar coat, and woolen breeches with spiral leggings. These will be replaced with new stocks which have been ordered but not yet received.

However, the relaxing of vigilance in the matter of dress uniformity does not apply to the recruit who appears at inspection minus a button, officers say.

## SIX AND A HALF MILLION DAILY FOR DEFENSE

WASHINGTON—The government has been spending approximately six and a half millions a day for defense since July 1. The budget Bureau estimated this week that this outlay would have to be increased threefold in the next nine months to meet current estimates.

## UNIT OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 4th Army Corps, celebrated its first Organization Day on Oct. 4. The unit was organized here.

# QM Will Spend Millions on New Army

The Quartermaster Corps—the business branch of the Army—will have spent two or three barrack bags full of money before the Army has been swelled to its new authorized strength.

To carry out its mission, the personnel of the corps has been increased to 1400 officers, including Reserve officers on active duty, 125 warrant officers and 2400 enlisted men. The 33,500 men and women on its civilian pay roll are cashing checks amounting to more than \$300,000 monthly.

Feeding, clothing, housing and transporting an army larger than the combined populations of Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho and Montana are chores assigned the Quartermaster Corps by the Congress. The Army will receive \$303,350,000 in shoes, hats and clothing and the incidentals that make up the wardrobe of the well dressed soldier. Last week \$8,095,396.42, was forked over to 49 firms for overcoats and woolen underwear alone.

The automotive and allied industries will collect \$90,000,000 for motor vehicles, repairs, equipment, replacement parts and garage equipment. Quartermaster motor specialists will buy all non-combat and non-technical vehicles for all branches of the service. To keep these and other army vehicles going, more than \$2,500,000 a year will be spent for gasoline and lubricants. Buying "shoes" for the olive drab carriages will require another estimated \$1,000,000 a year.

## HAS 14 VESSELS

To operate its seven passenger transports and seven freighters, the "Quartermaster Navy," known in polite circles as the Army Transport Service, will spend several millions of the \$26,000,000 set aside for water transportation. Some of these ships are the big girls that visit Panama, Hawaii, the Philippines and China, to exchange their cargoes of replacements for "short-timers."

Ticket and freight agents will split \$63,500,000 for furnishing army transportation on commercial air, rail, motor and water lines and for Army freight.

Quartermasters are anything but "one-horse" builders. They will hand out \$79,000,000 for construction, alteration and repair of barracks, messes, recreation buildings, hospitals, warehouses, garages, hangars, offices, roads and thousands of other buildings.

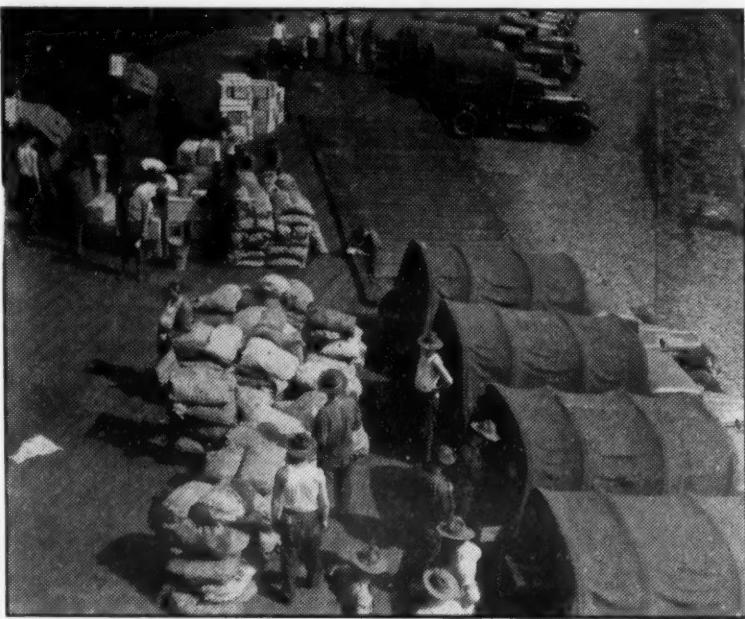
How do we eat? Right now the answer to the entire Army might well be: "We will spend \$64,500,000 to feed you."

These supply experts have even developed an automatic way of doing things. For instance, when a division is in the field, quartermaster trucks will bring mountainous piles of "undressed" spuds, to the hands of kitchen police.

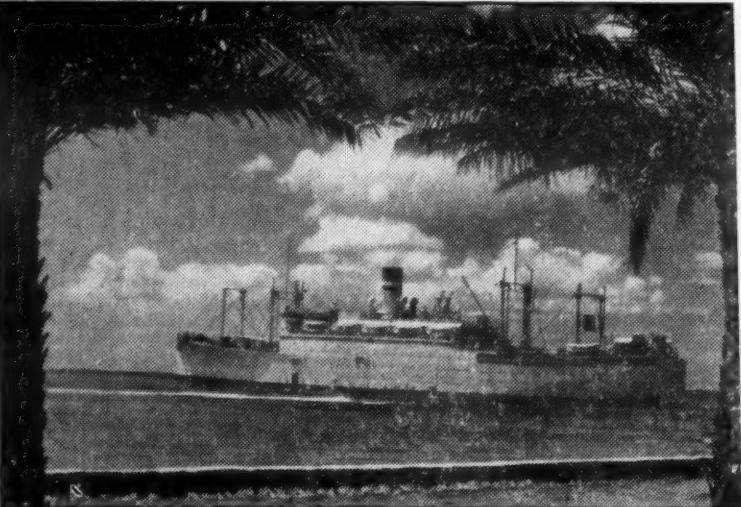
While on such field duty, formal requisitions or other forms of requests for food will not be necessary. Each day field headquarters will telephone the quartermaster in the rear the number of men present, and the latter will send the next day's rations for that number.

## MOVES FAST

Keeping up with a fast moving army of fighting men is no problem for the Quartermaster Corps. Armies in the field will be followed by such quartermaster utilities as portable motorized shoe repair shops, bakeries, laundries, electric power plants, refrigeration plants and even bath houses. Present Army plans do not call for the immediate use of any of these portable units except the bakeries, but in a greater emergency a sufficient number of each will be



**UNDRESSED MICKEYS**—Ready for the mechanical spud peeler, are shown being loaded on trucks at the Quartermasters Corps' Watertown, N. Y., depot. This is only one of the QM's varied activities. —Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.



**ARMY TRANSPORT**—The Leonard Wood, shown here off Fort Armstrong in Honolulu, is one of the Army's seven personnel carriers. Seven others are used by the Quartermasters Corps for carrying freight. —Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

## Blitzkrieg Myth Exploded As No Secret By Nazi Who Says It's Just Training

WASHINGTON—The fundamental concept of fighting land battles has remained unchanged despite the question marks surrounding seapower versus airpower.

The essence of all military experience, even the German blitzkrieg, boil down to the fact that bayonets and not machines win battles. The function of all other arms is to help the footsoldier do his job.

Military experts seem agreed that the only miracle referred to in recounting the stunning victories by Hitler's armies from Poland to France is one of training and staff precision to achieve coordination in battle. A technical military journal published in Germany recently, bore an article titled "Die Infanterie im Blitzkrieg," written by a German soldier of rank. After analyzing the Nazi victories in the present war, he concluded:

"They (the battles) have proved that the enemy's last resistance must be broken, as hitherto, by the Infantry, and that in the last hundred meters of a charge the Infantry must accomplish this result unaided (by tanks, aircraft or artillery) and solely by force of its own weapons."

Quoting from German Army regulations to govern training "for combined arms," the writer stated:

"The object of all arms is to allow the Infantry to reach the enemy while still in possession of sufficient firing and attacking power to bring about a final decision."

Because of proper training, the writer adds, German Infantry frequently reached its objective with incredibly small losses, and was able to spring forward in hot pursuit to exploit a tactical success and turn it into a smashing strategic victory. "This necessitates bold and decisive action on the part of subordinate commanders," the writer continues, "who can usually count on their own respective units and must wage the combat without relying on assistance of their neighbor . . . . The commanders of even the smallest units were glad to assume responsibility.

"They call it blitzkrieg tactics. It is just careful training."

## Army Balloon Corps Forms At Lewis; Soon to Be Transferred to Ft. Dix

FORT DIX, N. J.—Discussion is under way to locate the Army's first balloon barrage battalion here. No detailed or definite information about the new unit is available, but the transfer of the battalion from Lake Lewis, Wash., where it is being organized, to Fort Dix is under consideration.

The War Department has asked Col. C. M. Dowell, post commander, if space and facilities for a balloon barrage were available at Dix. After a survey of the grounds with Quartermaster Lt. Col. David R. Wolverton, Col. Dowell told the War Department a balloon can be accommodated.

Transfer of the battalion to this post would, in an emergency, aid in the defense of the nation's largest city and the surrounding metropolitan area.

The successful defense work of the balloon around London has convinced Army officials of its value. The balloons, London reports, compel enemy raiders to fly too high for accurate bombing, and often the dangling wires suspended from the balloons snap off the wings of German bombers and send them screeching to the earth.

## New York State's Famed Guard Division Gets Third Hitch in Federal Service

NEW YORK—The 27th Division, all-New York State component of the United States Army, will go into active Federal service for the third time in 24 years, this month. The three Federal inductions, however, have come under different designations.

For the first employment of the New York National Guard troops as complete tactical division, the unit was called to the Mexican border during the winter of 1916-17 as the 6th Division, U. S. Army. This service was under provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

On July 18, 1917, the 6th Division (NYNG) was redesignated as the

## New Optical Process Improves Military Precision Lenses

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Improvement of United States gunfire control instruments is expected to result from a secret research project now under development.

The technical process, announced over the past week-end at the closing session of the 25th annual convention of the Optical Society of America here, already has been made available to builders of military optical instruments. Its details were outlined in a joint paper by Dr. Frank L. Jones and Howard J. Homer, holders of the Bausch & Lomb Fellowship at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh.

Progress of the research was announced here for the first time. Entitled "Chemical Methods for Increasing the Transparency of Glass Surfaces," the study disclosed a method of controlling an old process. The discovery affords an increase in the amount of light transmitted by lenses and prisms vital in precision instruments.

Dr. Jones said the project had reached a stage where glass surfaces can be treated successfully by chemical solutions for increased light transmissions. He explained that many military instruments in which a train of optical parts is required can be treated to cut the surface reflection and boost the passage of light.

The discovery also affords greater durability of optical glass in that it becomes less soluble and less affected by the weather.

## 45,000 Join Army in Month—A Record

WASHINGTON—Recruiting in the Regular Army shattered all previous wartime records in September with the enlistment of more than 45,000 men.

Previous record for one month was 39,589, established in May, 1917.

## 5th Corps Area Enlistment Set Record Last Month

FORT HAYES, Ohio—Army enlistments in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Indiana set an all-time record for September with enrollment in all arms and services totaling 4,809 compared to 4,255 in July.

Col. S. G. Talbott, Adjutant General for the 5th Corps Area, closed that enlistments for the present preparedness requisition came within 84.4 per cent of filling the Corps Area's current recruiting quota of 10,594. He said that recruiting to Oct. 1, a total of 1,653 vacancies remained open in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Air Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps and Ordnance Department which would be filled rapidly.

An additional 278 vacancies in many different branches in Pennsylvania and Hawaii also were announced Col. Talbott.

## Volunteers Rush To Join

NEW YORK—The new Armistice signed by Italy, Germany and Japan last week spurred recruitment here, Army officers reported. The said would-be recruits flowed at the rate of 100 an hour.

"It looks as if they're all going up on us, and I'd always wanted to get into the Army anyway," one man gave as the reason for volunteering.

A suitcase factory worker said "I just wanted to get as far away from suitcases as I could, but that made up my mind."

## INFANTRYMEN GRADUATE

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Four classes composed of 292 students graduated from courses at the Infantry School here recently. New classes will start this month.

## REASON FOR SUCCESS

WASHINGTON—A successful Regular Army Chaplain of long varied experience notes on his report to the Chief of Army Chaplains "I learn something every time I maneuver."

## Sixth Corps Warbirds Reach Fairbanks

**AIRBANKS** — The Army Air Corps' "Polar Bear" units are digging in at Ladd Field here on a new assignment to experiment with living conditions in the Arctic's sub-zero temperatures.

The Far North has welcomed the guard of the first increment of "Polar Bears," two big Boeing bombers which arrived Oct. 5, and directed forward to the arrival of more birds. The two bombers brought the New airmen here on an 8-hour, 1800-mile second flight from McChord Field, Wash.

The big ships flew at around 14,000 feet most of the way over the Canadian interior route, averaging 18 miles an hour on the first test of speed in reaching the Nation's northern outpost. The airmen expressed surprise upon landing to find the natives wearing light clothes despite the temperature registering only 10 degrees.

The ships are from 36th Bombardment Squadron, formerly of March Field, Calif. Nine medium-sized bombers are expected to join the Artillery Field Squadron in about three weeks. Ladd Field will be one of major Army Air Bases to be set up in the Alaskan defense program. The second base is at Anchorage, 356 miles south of Fairbanks.

Defense developments scheduled for the Northern Territory

for an expenditure of \$45,000,000, more than six times the amount enjoyed by America and Russia for Alaska 73 years ago.

Commanding bases are being built at Dutch Harbor, in the Aleutian Islands — a difficult task.

In action in the 30s, the 102nd

# Jap Spies Are Amusing

**WASHINGTON**—One reason Japan is so confident right now is because of its fantastic conviction that it knows every important U. S. Military secret. This conviction is the result of years of ingenious counter-espionage and inventiveness on the part of the U. S. Army and Navy.

The Japanese in the last ten years have had 3000 spies in the U. S. Almost every one of them is known to U. S. authorities. We have decoded every instruction they have received or sent.

Practically every U. S. "traitor" Japanese agents have dealt with here has been a U. S. counter-espionage man.

The ones who weren't were practical jokers or temporary con-men who couldn't resist picking up handfuls of the Mikado's money.

A few incidents tell the story. The Pearl Harbor defenses in Hawaii are the most important military and naval secrets we have. Unusual precautions have been taken to guard them. Lesser Japanese spies have tried and failed to obtain maps of the defenses. Finally, Col. T., head of Nipponese espionage, himself came to Honolulu to get them.

From the moment he took a suite at the Royal Hawaiian hotel, Army and Navy officers knew every move he made. They decoded all his instructions and reports. The colonel gave several parties, but no U. S. "traitors" came near him.

## "SPY" VISITS HIM

Not wishing him to leave disappointed, however, the Army sent a top agent to visit him when he had been there two weeks. The agent said he was a civilian clerk in the Army's drafting room. The colonel came down to brass tacks. He wanted the plans of Pearl Harbor and would pay well for them.

For three more weeks, the two met nightly, bargaining. Meanwhile, the staffs of Army and Navy Intelligence Departments in Washington put their heads together with a puckish vengeance. They created probably the most elaborate forgery in history—a complete, perfectly "authenticated" set of plans of Pearl Harbor's military and naval defenses.

These plans, now said to be in the possession of the Japanese, contain not a detail but that would bring disaster to a misguided enemy that used them.

Colonel T. is reported to have paid \$15,000 for the plans. He went home to be decorated by the Son of Heaven. The money is burning a hole in the Army-Navy offices in Washington.

Another Japanese colonel came over here convinced that the U. S. had a number of secret super-highways built from coast to coast, dotted with concealed arsenals and gasoline storage tanks.

## GETS "SECRET" MAP

He was approached by an ingenious lad who said he could get the colonel the "secret" maps. The young man went to an Esso service station, got a complete set of U. S. road maps (free, of course), and took them back to the colonel. He explained that Esso was the name of the U. S. Army secret society.

The colonel paid him \$1000, but said the maps didn't show the secret arsenals and gas tanks. That would cost \$12,000, the American said. That was all right, said the colonel. Another set of maps was procured and the youth spent all of an hour drawing lines and making X-marks at random, in different colored pencils.

So the Japanese army now knows how the U. S. Army will move across the country in time of war.

The Japanese navy's "fishing" vessels on the west coast of the U. S. Mexico and the Panama Canal gave military men here the biggest laugh. The boats painstakingly charted the coast and water depths at a cost of millions. Yet more accurate maps of the same regions can be bought from the Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington at about 50 cents a map.

## ONE DANGEROUS MAN

In New York there are about 1400 Japanese spies, all of them well-known to Army and Navy intelligence officers.

There is only one Japanese in the U. S. A. whose activities have given federal authorities any real concern. He is Kenzo Ita, Japanese consul at New Orleans. Recently he was up to something (we aren't allowed to tell you what it was) that might have caused this country a lot of grief.

Ironically enough, U. S. officials found out about it through the German consul in the same city. Baron Edgar Freiherr Spiegel van und zu Peckelsheim's rattle-brained activities brought upon him an official rebuke and warning from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The Baron, fortunately for the U. S., spilled the only unspilled Japanese beans here.

## DC Guardsmen Provide Air Show For Festival

**ELKINS**, W. Va.—Strutting their stuff before a crowd of 70,000 mountaineers and visitors from surrounding States, the 260th Antiaircraft Regiment from the District of Columbia provided a grand spectacle here over the week-end at the close of the Mountain State Forest Festival.

The natural amphitheatre at Davis and Elkins College was crowded with citizens who watched with interest and enthusiasm as more than 200 Guardsmen under command of Col. Walter W. Burns "fired shells" from 3-inch guns on planes caught in the beams of powerful searchlights. This city's 10,000 population was jammed with the greatest crowd it had ever seen.

District Guardsmen staged a ground demonstration at the Elkins Municipal Airport during the afternoon. More than 20,000 persons saw this National Defense feature. A four-mile parade was headed by gun trucks, equipment and soldiery of the visiting Washington Regiment.

## No. K. P.

**OTTAWA**—No K. P. Blues will be sung by Canadians called up for 30-day training beginning Oct. 9.

Permanent staffs are to look after the kitchen duties.

## 13 Air Corps Sites Chosen In Week

**WASHINGTON**—Selection of 13 additional sites for new Army Air Corps stations was announced by the War Department as the first week in October drew to a close. Other new air station sites had been chosen previously.

The latest sites selected will be at Bangor, Me.; Municipal Airport; Manchester, N. H.; Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jackson, Miss.; Boise, Idaho; Bowman Field, Ky.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Portland, Ore.; Everett, Wash.; Yakima, Wash.; Sunset Airport, Spokane, Wash.; and at Salinas, Calif.

Bombardment Groups will be stationed at Bangor, Manchester, Jackson, Boise, Bowman Field, and at Albuquerque. It is planned to form the 56th Pursuit Group and the 29th Air Base Group at the new field in Charlotte, while the 11th Pursuit Wing Headquarters, the 55th Pursuit Group and the 43rd Air Base Group will be formed at Portland, and the 54th Pursuit Group and 34th Air Base Group at Everett. At Atlanta it is planned to form the 30th Army Reconnaissance Squadron.

At Yakima, the 19th Air Base Group and the 17th Bombardment Group (Medium) will be stationed. As facilities develop at the Sunset Airport, Spokane, it is planned that the N. W. Air District Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron be established along with other units. The 82nd Observation Squadron will be moved to the new station at Salinas.

## CAVALRY OFFICERS TO DUTY

**HARRISBURG**, Pa.—Three cavalry officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard have been ordered to duty by the War Department for training with the cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The officers are Lt. Col. Albert H. Stackpole, commander of the 104th Cavalry, and two of his squadron commanders, Maj. William A. E. Leitzinger and Maj.

Robert C. Lutz.

## ONE DANGEROUS MAN

In New York there are about 1400 Japanese spies, all of them well-known to Army and Navy intelligence officers.

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich.—At the ripe old age of 14 years, "Sergeant" Rex, popular Selfridge Field mascot, is establishing a record of 14 years service with the colors, 9 of which have been with the U. S. Air Corps. Born at Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, Rex was mustered into the service at the age of one day and assigned to Battery A, 24th Field Artillery.

With the termination of his first hitch, the mascot was transferred to the States and held in quarantine at New York for 60 days. From there he went to the 7th Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the 3rd Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., to the 13th Infantry at Fort Devens, Mass., and finally back to the 7th Field Artillery, Madison Barracks, Watertown, N. Y.

His request for transfer to the Air Corps being dis-



**THE ARMY'S A DOG'S LIFE**—barks Sergeant Rex, mess inspector and long time member of the air corps on non-flying status at Selfridge Field. The non-flying status was thrust upon him. He really would like to fly, cadets say. See story at bottom of page.

Army Air Corps, Selfridge Field Photo

## Service of Junior Chamber Membership Offered in Conference With Sec. Knox

### University Offers Two Plans To Aid Guardsmen Students

**UNIVERSITY**, Ala.—Students of University of Alabama who are members of the National Guard subject to a year's active service will not have to abandon their studies when called out for training. The university has adopted two plans whereby they may avoid losing time in school.

Plan No. 1 will allow members to enroll and attend classes up to date of departure and when demobilized to re-enroll at the same point of their leaving.

Plan No. 2 allows the student to continue his classes on his own initiative in camp. The plan also provides for examinations in camp under supervision of officers.

### QM REGIMENT WINS TITLE IN SIMMS MUSKETRY SHOOT

**WASHINGTON**—With a score of 218, Co. B of the 104th Quartermaster Regiment now holds title to the annual Musketry Championship as the result of matches fired at Camp Simms this week.

The winning team consisted of Lieutenant J. M. Boudinot, Sergeant J. W. Weaver, Sergeant S. W. McManaway, Corporal A. J. Montgomery, and Privates J. L. Gearhart, A. B. Campbell, G. N. Tate and J. A. Langhorne. Co. A of the same Regiment placed second with a score of 201, and Co. E of the 121st Engineers was third with 168.

### NEW \$30,000 HANGAR BEING BUILT AT STIMSON FIELD

**SAN ANTONIO**—Work on a new \$30,000 hangar has been started at Stimson Field here. It will house eight planes of Army Air Corps reserve officers. It is being constructed mostly from materials salvaged from a hangar recently torn down at Brooks Field. The new hangar will also be used as an inducement to increase active flying among reserve officers and to increase the local group's membership.

### BROTHERS GALORE IN AIR CORPS

**RANDOLPH FIELD**, Tex.—Headquarters Squadron of the "West Point of the Air" has on its roster seven pairs of brothers, including one set of twins.

## Sergeant Rex, Kiwi, Knows His Army Posts, Yessiree!

**SELFRIEDE FIELD**, Mich.—At the ripe old age of 14 years, "Sergeant" Rex, popular Selfridge Field mascot, is establishing a record of 14 years service with the colors, 9 of which have been with the U. S. Air Corps. Born at Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, Rex was mustered into the service at the age of one day and assigned to Battery A, 24th Field Artillery.

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His request for transfer to the Air Corps being dis-

approved, Rex was next detailed to C.M.T.C. duty at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., his last assignment before his long awaited transfer to the Air Corps. Rex came to the Air Corps and Selfridge Field during 1931 and has been stationed here since.

Sergeant Rex is on a non-flying status and is Mess Inspector at this air base. Although quiet by nature, in his own dog language, he lets the fact be known that Selfridge Field messes rate "excellent" on his inspection sheet and contrary to general opinion the United States Army is the life for a dog. He barks:

"In my long service with the various branches of the Army, no service has equaled the standards of the Air Corps and just because I like it, don't get the idea that it is a dog's life. It's a marvelous career for a young dog with a yen for traveling from post to post."

## Calling of Doctor Aides Arranged

**WASHINGTON**—The ratio of Medical Officers to other men in new Selective Army will be one to each Company as recruits proceed, the War Department announced this week.

When medical mobilization day arrives more than 500 physicians will be in uniform. Virtually every graduate in the past 20 years received a commission in the Officer Reserve Corps, and more than 1000 Reserve Flight Surgeons alone have been called by the Air Corps alone. In addition, thousands will go without pay as examining officers on draft boards.

The American Medical Association has taken a census of its more than 100,000 members, listing personal data. If the Army should need example, an orthopedic surgeon in special duty at any camp or post, association can within a matter of minutes sort out the names of available nearby.

It was disclosed that the area could at present call any physician holding the rank of Captain or above that grade. After Oct. 16 any physician may be called, whether he is a country practitioner or a noted specialist.

About 70,000 nurses, inspectors and technicians and laboratory workers will be called into service, but studies of medical students and others will not be interrupted by the present program, officials explained.

## When It Comes To Vitamin A Hungry Soldier Will Eat The Alphabet

**CHICAGO**—After a long march with heavy equipment soldiers would care to stop enough at mesetime to estimate the number and kind of calories and vitamins in their chow—but the Journal of the American Medical Association unhesitatingly preaches vitamin B-1.

A dash of calcium and a dash of vitamin A also were recommended by the medical journal editor. One who has sat down to an Army meal or watched a soldier eat will be the last to feel there might be a deficiency in the military's intake.

## Air Corps Seeks To Tap New Personnel Sources

**WASHINGTON**—It appears the Nation's aviator-personnel sources may not have yet been ped.

It was announced here that an experiment which may result in many noncollege youths trying as student pilots is being undertaken by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in conjunction with the Army and Pennsylvania College.

Experts studying the possibility of such a plan for recruiting flying personnel outside the college channels have even predicted that the various Corps units might find good material in the ranks of taxicab drivers. It was pointed out such men must undergo rigorous training and possess special physical and mental qualifications to the top of their vocation.

**CAA** authorities disclosed future action likely would hinge results of a "guinea pig" test made of 21 high school graduates. The 21, described as superior intelligent and enthusiastic, selected by Pennsylvania State Extension Service for a 12-week course in an effort to qualify them to pass the Army's stiff requirements, the equivalent of years of college work. This will cover general educational subjects.

The utilization of such taxicab and bus drivers remains a mere possibility as no civilian this type have been offered opportunity to qualify as yet.

## Consider Storing Gasoline In Kentucky's Caves

**WASHINGTON**—All the space going to waste in Kentucky's many natural caves may be powerfully used as gasoline by the Army in storing war reserves.

Rep. Vincent of Kentucky had discussed the idea with War Department officials and that he agreed many of the caves could be bombproof.

If the idea is adopted, said Mammoth Cave, best known, probably would not be used said there was space in other "to store all the gasoline we need in a thousand years."

## Growing Pains Felt at Cavalry School

FORT RILEY, Kan.—The Army's Cavalry School here soon is to be augmented by a new troop city in vicinity as the National Defense program goes forward toward crystallization.

The troop city will consist of 125 dwelling units for officers and non-commissioned men with various community units such as chapel, school, bus station and the usual public utilities. Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., Commandant of the Cavalry School, said new buildings would be erected on a site of 18 acres, and would be designed to meet the low-cost housing provisions called for in the Government's plans to provide better quarters in the neighborhood of existing Army posts and establishments.

While the site has not been selected, there is a probability that the new city may rise on Pawnee Flats, the area North of Highway 40 a mile from the old State Capitol and the railroad grade. The War Department has announced that all Fort Riley military organizations are to be increased to list. Air authorized war strength. It announced also that the 2nd Cavalry would vision with 600 officers and 9,500 men, but listed men would soon be formed and more. Additional housing facilities would be needed to take care of all expansions.

## 2nd Infantry To Join Parent Organization

FORT BENNING, Ga.—The 22nd Infantry, one of the major units of the 4th Division and stationed at McClellan, Alabama, is to be moved to the Harmony Church area of Fort Benning soon, making the division intact. This information was given out at Division headquarters this week.

The 22nd has been stationed at Alabama post for several years. It was assigned to the 4th Division in June when the Division was reactivated, and has been the only "batting" unit since the assignment made.

In view of the probability that the Field Artillery will be ordered duty with the 8th Division at Fort Bragg, N. C., within the next few weeks, the area now being occupied by the 83rd is being considered as possible camp ground for the incoming Regiment.

The 4th Division is commanded by Major General Walter E. Frosner, who has been

## 649,720 IN CONTRACTS FOR QUARTERMASTER CORPS

WASHINGTON—By the time the week was well under way, new contracts in the sum of \$15,649,720 for the Quartermaster Corps alone had been awarded by the War Department.

The agreements called for construction of \$4,711,000 worth of temporary buildings at Fort Lewis, even though; \$1,550,000 for hospitals and various good facilities at Fort Lewis; \$8,637,600 for taxicab construction of a Cantonment at Camp Peay, Tullahoma, Tenn., and \$20,000,000 for temporary buildings at Fort Worden, Wash., and at Fort Stevens, Ore.

**LES NEW U. S. ARMY**  
FORT WORTH — A universal "g" test will result from the U. S. Col. Ernest O. Thompson, superior War officer, told the annual meeting of the 36th Division Assn.



**BRIG. GEN. WALTER B. WEAVER—Takes the oath as he steps up from a colonelcy. He will command the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, Maxwell Field, where thousands of Alabamans will win their wings. In the picture (l to r) Capt. John P. McConnell administers oath. Looking on is Alabama's Gov. Frank M. Dixon and Adj. Gen. Ben M. Smith, Alabama National Guard.**

Air Corps, Maxwell Field Photo

## Defense Commission's Hardest Job Is Keeping Wheels Oiled, Humming

The President has asked, and the Congress has appropriated \$10,000,000 to equip an Army of 2,000,000 men, and to provide for a two-ocean Navy. The problems of building that much equipment for defense are many and complex. Before we get through there are, of course, going to be a lot of headaches, but the job of the Defense Commission is to keep things running smoothly.

The Army and Navy have set up the amounts of equipment they need. Designs have been prepared and specifications written. Manufacturers and contractors are being invited to bid on producing the materials.

Both the Army and Navy, of course, want to get their full equipment practically the day before the President asked for the money. It is their job to be prepared. So they have set dates for delivery of large orders starting immediately and running on through the next couple of years. The Defense Commission is clearing billions of dollars worth of Army and Navy orders. The contracts have been signed and contractors are going to work.

### STARTS WORRYING

The first thing a contractor or a manufacturer does when he gets a contract is start worrying about raw materials and where he is going to get them. But he is late on the job because the Commission had a whole crew of experts worrying about this a long time ago. For instance, about the time he thinks there isn't any tungsten for his high-speed cutting tools, the Commission comes along and says: "Take it easy. A whole shipload of tungsten just came in from China last week. That happened because three months ago we knew that this would be a strategic raw material and we provided some tungsten. It is already sitting in a stock pile waiting to be used. The Commission and the Army and Navy Munitions Board have been concentrating their energies on locating adequate supplies and seeing that they are handy."

The next thing the manufacturers do is reach for the nearest catalog and start ordering machine tools. Naturally, they want the machines delivered early that afternoon so that they can go to work turning the raw materials into defense materials. When hundreds of manufacturers all

start doing the same thing, it is obvious the machine tool industry can't deliver. It takes sometimes months to build one of these tools which can turn out hundreds of perfect items an hour, when it gets going.

Therefore, one of the Commission's jobs has been to set up preference classifications for delivery of these machine tool orders.

It works out something like this: A contract is let for a battleship. The shipbuilding company wants machines to cut up the steel plating for the ship's bottom. At the same time, the subcontractor who is making steel panels for the radio sets to go on the ships wants a similar type of machine to cut up the steel sheets in the radio panels. That is pretty easy to settle because the radio sets won't be needed until the ship is completed, but the plates for the ship's bottom are needed right here and now. So the Commission's problem is to meet with the manufacturer of radio panels. They show him he can deliver on time if he doesn't get his machine in a hurry. Then the machine tool factory can produce machines for turning out the ship's bottom now, when they are needed. When that is finished, they get to work on the machines for the next section scheduled for delivery.

### SO FAR, IT'S EASY

So far it is pretty simple. But the manufacturers of aircraft, and the manufacturers of tanks, and the manufacturers of guns, and the manufacturers of parts, all want their machines delivered for their separate orders. Then the Commission has to meet with the Army and the Navy and discuss priorities within the services as to which type of arms are needed first and in what quantities. The Commission in turn meets first with the manufacturers of planes, tanks and guns, and helps work out the schedules with them. Finally, the Commission meets with machine tool manufacturers and

## Reach Peak Production of U. S. Arms By 1942, GE Officials Predict

NEW YORK—A prediction that the industrial might of democratic America, once in high gear, will far outstrip the armaments output of the totalitarian countries was ringing in Eastern quarters as the new week opened.

The prediction was made by officials of the General Electric Co.

while a huge crowd of company employees swelled the ranks of visitors at the World's Fair. More than 47,000 men, women and children, comprising G. E. employees and their families from various plants throughout the East, converged upon New York by special train, buses, automobiles and chartered steamboats to give the Fair the once-over.

During the day, Charles E. Wilson, President of the company, and Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of directors, announced that the concern planned to spend 50 million dollars during the next 15 months in enlarging plants and purchasing new equipment. Reed was outspoken in his positiveness that nothing except Germany's defeat would cause the United States to slow down its defense program.

President Wilson remarked that he did not believe that the current national election campaign results would alter the defense program in any way.

"We aren't building armaments for fun, you know," Reed declared. "We're building them to match conditions abroad, and the only thing that would stop it would be the collapse of Germany. It is not a matter of days or weeks, but months, that will be required to tool up. You won't see anything great this year, but after that the output will be enormous."

## U. S. Gets Million Dollars Worth of Brains For \$84

WASHINGTON — The defense program of America is headed by men whose services and brains are worth a million dollars a year. But the Government is getting both for only \$84 a year.

In addition to the 84 men who are paid only \$1 for 12 months work, there are seven members of the National Defense Commission who work without any compensation at all.

Topping this list is William S. Knudsen, who gave up a \$300,000 a year job with General Motors to serve his country.

works out the schedules for producing machine tools for the manufacturers who will produce the actual arms.

The Commission, with the Army and Navy Munitions Board, has already worked out a system of preference classifications designed to indicate the order in which the Army and Navy require contracts to be executed by industry. Each order will have a preference classification assigned by the Munitions Board. The date set for delivery will be the primary consideration. If the contractor is concerned that he won't get his materials in time to make the delivery date, the Commission, the Army and Navy, will take action to see that he does.

A survey disclosed that there is no present need to invoke legal authority to enforce priorities on defense orders. The system will be voluntary and depends on complete voluntary cooperation of Government and industry. The Commission favors continuance of the voluntary system until it appears that more authoritative measures are necessary.

### IT'S JIGSAW PUZZLE

The Commission wants to interfere as little as possible with the normal flow of business in the country. And to that end they want to see that the defense orders do not cut off supplies of materials that we use in our daily life. But in some cases, it may be necessary to work out some plans for minimum re-tooling.

This is not expected to affect new models now on the way, for those orders were placed months ago. The machines are being delivered. But the whole jigsaw puzzle on machine tools has to be pieced together into a complete picture and it takes some sweating to do it. But it can be done.

Then, the manufacturer finds a new worry sneaking up on him. Is he going to be able to get enough skilled laborers to operate his nice, shiny, new machines? Well, the Commission worries about this too. Training schools have been set up throughout the country and also in industry itself. When the machines arrive, workmen will be on hand.

The number of men in each skill are being listed and as soon as the manufacturer can tell the Commission how much of what kind of labor he will need, the Commission can help him get it through the offices of the United States Employment Service.

The Commission's coordinating activities is really a job of keeping things running smoothly, of speeding up here, slowing down a little there, looking ahead, meeting problems before they arise.

It sounds easy, but it's one of the largest jobs the nation has ever undertaken.

Tooling up will take all the Fall of 1940. But by the beginning of next year, material should begin to roll into the arsenals. By the Spring of 1941, production will be rising rapidly.

## 9. The Coast Artillery

### THE UNITED STATES ARMY TODAY

Material from "The Army of the United States", prepared by the War Department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

With its fixed and mobile guns capable of firing many miles to sea, Coast Artillery Corps protects important parts of our shores—mainly entrances to our larger harbors and ports—from approach by assault landing forces and from bombardment by hostile navies.

The coast artillery also has units powerful antiaircraft guns whose purpose is to protect our most important centers of population and industry from the war planes of the world. CAC regiments are of two kinds: harbor defense and antiaircraft.

Harbor defense regiments are of best known kinds. Some are organized man the big fixed guns in our other fortifications. Some operate railway guns which can be moved along the coast for any distance our railway lines. Other regi-

ments have guns that can be moved from place to place towed by fast, heavy trucks.

### SHELLS WEIGH A TON

The guns of all calibers emplaced in the 19 harbor defenses of the continental United States, and in fortified areas overseas, range from the 3-inch guns that fire a shell weighing 15 pounds, to huge 16-inch guns that can shoot a shell weighing 2000 pounds or more over 20 miles. The three principal kinds of fixed harbor defense artillery are: long-range, heavy guns of 12, 14, and 16-inch caliber for the purpose of holding off heavily armored enemy ships; guns of 6, 8 and 10-inch caliber and 12-inch quick-firing mortars for use against enemy ships of smaller size; and rapid-fire guns of 3 to 6-inch caliber capable of protecting minefields, stopping fast enemy torpedo boats and helping to repel landings.

Mobile railway units and those drawn by tractor or truck are used to repel landings at points not pro-

tected by fixed emplacements. The motor-drawn units are equipped with the 155-mm gun. It can hurl a 95-pound projectile 10 miles. Railway artillery includes 8-inch guns, 12-inch mortars and 14-inch guns.

In contrast to the heavy weapons of harbor defense units are the light, fast-moving guns of the CAC's antiaircraft units. These batteries must detect and hit targets that fly several hundred miles per hour. They must also move rapidly to new positions in protecting a moving army. Most of these units are motorized and can move on highways—guns, searchlights and all—at high speeds. Regiments of antiaircraft artillery are capable of traveling more than 300 miles in a single day.

### FIRE RAPIDLY

The present standard weapon is the 3-inch gun. It is very accurate and fires a 13-pound shell which is effective against a plane four miles up. It is not necessary to make a direct hit. The shells have time fuses which are set to explode in the

air among the enemy planes. In one minute a battery of these guns can fire 100 aimed shots.

Each antiaircraft gun battery has a director, or "mechanical brain." This complicated instrument is pointed continuously at an air target and automatically computes the right direction for pointing the guns and transmits it electrically to dials on each gun. The gun crew simply read the dials and turn other dials to point the gun rapidly in the right direction.

Antiaircraft guns are supplemented by searchlights of 800,000,000 candlepower which illuminate targets at night. Sound locators enable the crews to locate the targets quickly. The searchlights are placed in a circle at a considerable distance from the gun batteries. Farther out and in a much wider circle are ground observers who give advance warning to the whole antiaircraft defense. A battery of four guns, with its searchlights, may install as much as 100 miles of telephone wire when it

occupies a single position.

### 48 GUNS IN REGIMENT

To deal with hedge-hopping planes, lighter weapons than the 3-inch gun are used. The Browning .50 caliber machine gun is used for this purpose as is the 37-mm antiaircraft gun. Each machine-gunner pours fire at a target at a rate of several hundred rounds per minute. The 37-mm gun fires a small shell weighing about a pound at a rapid rate and is a most powerful modern antiaircraft weapon.

A war-strength antiaircraft regiment contains one searchlight battery (15 searchlights), 3 gun batteries (with a total of 12 3-inchers), 3 batteries of 37-mm guns (a total of 24 guns), and one machine gun battery of 12 guns. Altogether 48 guns.

In 1939, there were approximately 37 CAC antiaircraft regiments in the U. S. Army. Present expansion will greatly increase this number.

(Next Week: "The Air Corps")

# Ma Could Not Feed Him As Well For 40c a Day

**WASHINGTON**—The Army's swelling "fit to bust" and when it reaches a total of 1,200,000 men it will cost the government a half-million dollars a day to keep it in rations.

That's 40 cents a day per man. Any housewife who thinks you can't feed a hungry man on 40c a day can go down and see subsistence branch, supply division, Office of the Quartermaster General. The trick, he'll tell her, lies in large-scale buying.

There are probably lots of service men who don't know all the tricks involved. How many can run down the scale, for instance, from the Class A ration to the Class D of the field ration?

Well, the Class A is the "garrison ration." That's what you get on the post—the ultra-ultra, the three squares, as the fella says. There are 39 different basic foods in that ration. You don't get them all at once, of course, but they permit mess stewards and cooks to put an almost unlimited variety of table fodder. Each man is entitled to a certain quantity of meat, vegetables, fruit, flour, sugar, salt, etc., daily.

If you're not getting ice cream more than once a month, ask the mess sarge how come. It's up to him to save a little on other things so that you can take out the savings in things like ice cream and other non-contract items.

## LEAVE KITCHEN HOME

One degree lower than the Class A diet is the B ration. If 200,000 soldiers go on maneuvers or make up an expeditionary force, they can't take the kitchen off its foundations and bring it with them.

So the Army officer in charge of that job, taking into consideration the problems involved in shipping food and procuring it in the locality to which the men are sent, prescribes a 15 to 30-day menu. There, the individuality of the company mess goes into the discard and the entire outfit gets the same hash.

That's the field ration. It's divided into four progressively skimpier classifications.

Class A takes in perishable and non-perishable foods, and you have a varied menu of meats, vegetables and fruits.

When the outfit is stationed in a locality where all food must be shipped to them, the Class B menu, made up entirely of non-perishable foods, goes into effect.

## ROCKBOTTOM

When the men embark for some spot at the far end of nowhere, they go on the Class C diet. Each man is allotted six cans for his three daily meals. Of course you know that the cans contain:

Six crackers.  
Soluble coffee  
Sugar  
Chocolate bar  
Meat and vegetables

so we won't even mention that.

Then, the Class D diet is something the enemy should have every day twice on Sundays. It's a chocolate bar, gents, or maybe TWO chocolate bars. But do not be dismayed. This is a different kind of chocolate bar from any others. It is simply packed and loaded with extra cocoa fat. This enables the soldier to absorb 600 calories from each bar. And it will not melt below 135 degrees Fahrenheit!

It is so rich, you don't need more than two of them daily.

That's a cheery note.

What's the temperature of a man's stomach, Doc?

## PRESIDIO FORCES MAY BE STRENGTHENED BY 1600

**WASHINGTON**—The garrison of the Presidio of San Francisco may be brought up to full strength of about 4000 men by adding 1600 enlisted men, was announced by the War Department. Officials said temporary quarters will have to be constructed at the Presidio for about 100 men who cannot be housed under existing facilities.

## WAR ON 6-LEG DIVEBOMBERS

**WASHINGTON**—A war within a possible war is going to be made by the United States Army. Contracts for approximately a half-million dollars worth of mosquito netting were awarded this week for the Quartermaster Corps.

## WATCH THE BULLETS, MATES

**CHICAGO**—Skippers of shipping craft using Lake Michigan have been warned to steer clear of Fort Sheridan for the rest of October by Capt. R. L. Anderson, post adjutant. The zone will be subject to missiles from anti-aircraft and machine guns.

## Plans Air Corps of 160,000 Men, 54 Combat Groups

**WASHINGTON**—Plans for an increase in the air force from 38 to 54 combat groups and six transport units were disclosed by General George C. Marshall, testifying before the Senate appropriations committee. He urged speedy approval of a \$1,482,000,000 defense bill, and told the committee that the Army planned to increase its air strength from 95,000 to 160,000.

General Marshall said more pilot instructors were needed. To train 12,000 pilots a year, the Army's new goal, 2000 instructors will be necessary. The service has only 700, he said. As a result, 100 of a class of 231 students pilots who were graduated this week were retained at the various schools to serve as instructors.

## Army Announces New Setup

**WASHINGTON**—The War Department has adopted a new policy governing Army extension courses for the 1940-41 school year.

Members of the National Guard and Enlisted Reserve Corps on extended active duty will be allowed to pursue the Extension work in addition to the required training. The Extension courses will be conducted under the present plan for officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The new policy also provides that Extension courses may be used in Troop Schools of National Guard units in Federal service as provided for in paragraph 42 of Army Regulations, No. 350-3000.

The courses will be conducted as in past years for National Guard personnel not in Federal service and for members of the Officers Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps not on extended active duty.

Sergeant Allen pinned the Purple Heart and Silver Star medals on 1st Sgt. R. Allen, Headquarters Company, and Cpl. T. Hoyt, Company M, and the Silver Star on Master Sgt. A. Eskew Service Company. Sergeant Eskew receives his Silver

**REGIMENT IN WINTER TENTS**

**FORT HANCOCK, N. J.**—The 245th Coast Artillery, consisting of 64 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,508 men, under command of Colonel Charles S. Gleim, arrived here recently for one year of active training. The regiment will be housed in winterized tent shelters until such time as cantonment type buildings, now under construction, are ready for occupancy.

## One Way To Lick The Enemy Is To Knock Him Cold With Your Tin Hat. But Make It Good

**LONDON**—A minor reversion to the days of gladiatorial combat is seen in the fact that British soldiers are being trained to use their steel helmets as shields and weapons.

There seems to be a technique in using one's lid as a weapon and the Army trainers are making the most of it. Soldiers are taught various ways of using their tin hats both offensively and defensively, even in attacks against Fifth Columnists.

Trainers are telling their men that the steel helmets often can be used to defeat an enemy even without removing the headcover. By jerking the head in certain directions, the edge of the hat can be made to deliver a knockout blow. Wielded by hand, it may be converted into a lethal weapon or a shield against bayonet thrusts or such thrown missiles as a dagger.

Unarmed combat, involving some principles of jujutsu and other forms of wrestling, also is being taught in the British Army. One point emphasized is that against a ruthless enemy, ruthless methods are justified, although the old-fashioned fist knockout blow is advised where possible.



**DAUGHTERS OF THE ARMY**—are these two beautiful recruiting twins. Their father is Sgt. Louis J. Voors, formerly Bty. D, 150th FA, 42nd Division. He is now a business leader at Ft. Wayne, Ind. The twins are (left) Marilyn and Joanne, or is it the other way around? Never mind. Either will do.

## Housing Construction at Fort Meade Now On Real War-Time Schedule

**FORT MEADE, Md.**—Leave it to the construction quartermaster to get things done. The "master" tackled a job at Fort Meade last week that would scare an ordinary contractor out of his boots. That job is constructing 1000 buildings that will make up the Fort Meade cantonment for draftees.

The startling phase of the job is that it has to be done in 90 days! In other words, to maintain the schedule, eleven barracks will have to be built every day. And it is being done. Crews are working two shifts a day.

The average building now under construction is a two-story, 63-man barrack, 30 by 80 feet, containing 2400 feet of space on each floor.

Of lumber alone, 37,000,000 feet is required to build the 1000 buildings. The lumber would fill 1500 "average" freight cars.

To get another idea on how much lumber will be used here, you can build with it a three-foot wide boardwalk from Baltimore to San Francisco, up the Pacific Coast to Seattle, and back to the starting point.

When the Fort Meade cantonment is completed it will be a self-contained city in every particular. There'll be electric lights and power lines, sanitary and storm water sewers, water lines for fire fighting and domestic use, byways, highways, walkways, churches, recreation centers, a theatre, an auditorium, a police station (guard house), telephone switchboard service and a hospital of 1200 beds capacity.

That's a skeleton outline of the Fort Meade to be.

## GENERAL SLIPS IN ON COOKS

**FORT DIX, N. J.**—Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the Second Corps Area, surprised a flock of mess sergeants here when he, unannounced, visited the kitchens of the 44th Division.

He pronounced the food and health facilities in excellent shape.

## ACE COLLEGE R. O. T. C. UNIT

**NEW YORK**—The Reserve Officers Training Corps at the City College, which claims to be the largest voluntary senior unit in America, has had an increase of close to 35 per cent in the number of students electing the Military Science course this semester. The present enrollment is 1,702.

## TACTICS PROF. REPLACED

**ARLINGTON, Va.**—Col. C. S. McNeill, U. S. A., retired, has been appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Washington Lee High School to fill a vacancy caused by the return to active service by Maj. Raymond G. Payne, U. S. A., retired.

## 363RD INF. HOLDS REUNION

**SAN FRANCISCO**—To swap stories of their experiences in the World War and tell what they have been doing since members of Company K, 363rd Inf., 91st Division, held a reunion in a downtown restaurant here last week.

## Gen. Hoyle Is New Commander At Fort Bragg

**FORT BRAGG, N. C.**—A Japanese commander is on the job at Fort Bragg in the person of Brigadier General Rene E. DeR. Hoyle, who came and took over here on Oct. 4 after having taken the oath of office for an excused rank.

At the colorful ceremony in which General Hoyle became head of the 9th Division a number of units were present. The fort under command of Captain Edwin L. Johnson formed in line to receive an escort opposite Post Headquarters. Participating were the 2nd Battalion of the 36th Field Artillery, the band of the 9th Division, Artillery. The National and the colors of the 6th Field Artillery were carried by two noncommissioned officers of the 1st Battalion to the front of the building where General Hoyle was sworn in as Brigadier General.

Battery B of the 6th Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. Devereux Armstrong, fired a salute of 11 guns.

The new commander has been closely associated with the 6th Field Artillery. At its former station, Fort Bragg, Maryland, from which it was moved, recently transferred to Fort Bragg. It began as the officer, then a colonel, commanding the Regiment as well as the post of Fort Bragg, so named in honor of his father, Brigadier General Eli D. Hoyle. On three occasions, he had served with the same Regiment.

## Tests Show New Fabric Silk Substitute in Making Parachute Canopies

**WRIGTH FIELD, Ohio**—Nylon fabric has been found to be a satisfactory substitute for silk in the manufacture of parachute canopies, as shown by three years of tests by the Materiel Division of the Air Force.

While industrially, Nylon is still in the experimental stage, Nylon thread and webbing have developed which are suitable substitutes for the linen thread and webbing now used in fabricating the parachute harness. Experiments carried out on the fabric, in the matter of wear, exposure and shock-resisting capacity, have proved that Nylon is superior to silk, Army technicians report.

Nylon hosiery has been manufactured less than three years. The Corps began its tests shortly before the new hosiery was put on the market.

## Army Bombers Take Off For New Alaska Posts

**MCCHORD FIELD, Wash.**—A vanguard of a powerful air force that will be stationed permanently in Alaska, two Army bombers came to the emergency stop flight to Fairbanks.

The flyers, who have adopted the bomb-clutching polar bear as their insignia, comprise the 36th Bombardment Squadron. They will be based at Ladd Field, Fairbanks. Their duty will be to conduct winter flying experiments that will aid operations of squadrons to follow.

Leading on the eight-hour flight was Capt. R. S. Freeman, commander of the 36th, which was formed at March Field, Calif.

## Canada Buys Parachutes

**WASHINGTON**—Canada purchased 76,655 parachutes from the United States during August. Sweden bought 9,042; Argentina 14,655; Brazil 8,235 and the Netherlands Indies 60, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Total shipments of American planes to Great Britain during August were 270 complete planes. August plane exports were 29 complete and 46 more of parts to Canada; 9 to Netherlands Indies; 1 to Mexico and five to Argentina.

## Tired Of Nazi Propaganda

**NEW YORK**—American networks are getting sick of broadcasting censored reports from Germany. Radio officials may order their respondents to return home, Marion Stevens, Herald Radio.

They contend that material from Nazidom contains practically no authentic news or information of importance. There's no use keeping reporters in Germany when they are not allowed to report, is the argument.

## Burma Road

(Continued from Page 1)  
Japanese citizens home from America and Britain.

The Shanghai International area became an armed camp to forestall "incidents" which Japan might use for an excuse to move in. Precautions were also taken at Hong Kong against possible reprisals launched by Japan because of the Burma Road opening. Japanese papers have already warned America that pushing in line the reopening of the Burma Road may mean war with the U. S. Germany loudly declared that the U. S. was launching an economic war against the Axis, part of which is the "encroachment" in the Far East. Italy Field and the U. S. flatly that she must be the Axis or fight.

The American Government made swift moves with its military forces indicating that the firming Far Eastern policy will be backed up. The naval and marine reserves were called to the colors. Additional troops were ordered to garrison Hawaii. has been additional embargoes to be placed on 6th Fleet materials still shipped to Japan. Panama also indicated joint action in which it was crisis.

It began to appear in sketchy outline that the U. S. and Britain would cooperate in defense measures protecting the interests of the two countries in the Pacific from Alaska to Australia. Secretary Knox said that the Axis pact is aimed directly at the U. S. and that it would be answered in the spirit in which it was made. He talked things over with Admiral James O. Richardson, commander of the Pacific Fleet stationed in Hawaii to insure that the fleet will be in readiness for any possible eventualities.

Australia drew its lines of action in coordination with those of America and it was announced that American naval vessels may make a "good will" cruise to Australian naval bases soon. They are within striking distance of the Netherlands Indies.

Russia loomed larger in the emergency. Both the United States and Britain approached Russia to determine her position. Last minute news carried the announcement that Russia would be unable to reach any agreement with Britain in the efforts being made by Sir Stafford Cripps to bring about Russian-British collaboration. Russia told the U. S. that she would be ready to resume friendship but, "being in the bargaining position," she would expect the U. S. to "be very polite."

It is certain that if any agreement is made to keep Russia out of the war on the side of the Axis or to Russia to the British-American side of the war, the U. S. will have engineer it. Russia does not trust Britain. However, Russia is aware that if Germany remains strong and has a smashing victory over Britain, Russia's turn will come next.

America took precautions in the Philippines, vital strategic spot in the emergency since it is in the path of any Japanese attempt to take the Indies. High Commissioner Frank B. Sayre warned the Spanish and Japanese consuls against intensified propaganda activities.

Experts offered the opinion that Philippines are strong enough to repel a Japanese attack until there is time for the American fleet to arrive. Britain's Singapore base, already offered to the U. S. would further strengthen naval action by U. S. in those waters. It must be remembered that the Philippines are distant from Japan also and it would be no minor task to transport enough troops for a frontal attack on the Philippines. Such an attack would be a public base on Formosa which is 65 miles from the northernmost point of the American group. Japan would also use Canton and Hanoi in the Philippines and Indo-China.

It was not surprising, under the circumstances that there should be talk among the Islanders of posturing their independence. In the face of the Japanese threat and the generally critical situation elsewhere, the Filipinos began to talk of waiting for independence until a more favorable time.

There was no sword waving in the quiet, firm announcements and the swift moves made by America. They were made with the air of a big man who has been long suffering and is tired of being threatened and pushed around by a smaller opponent. He has now decided to put a stop to it.

Although the State Department likes the term, the moves so far in the Far East situation have been made to avoid friction with Japan, policy of appeasement. No great appeasement has been offered, but

## BETWEEN THE COVERS

TRAGEDY IN FRANCE, by Andre Maurois; Harper & Bros., New York; 255 pages; \$2.00.

Here's history right up to the minute. Events that happened in Europe just a few months ago are here put on paper for the first time stripped of non-essentials.

If anyone can know what was behind the fall of France, it is Andre Maurois. He was a personal friend of men like Reynaud and Daladier, and served during the brief Allied struggle as official observer with the British army.

Maurois is too good a writer to make the mistake of shouting at you. He presents the facts as he saw them and lets you draw your own conclusions. It is impossible not to see the shakiness of France's wartime structure. It is impossible to read the book and fail to find many warnings in it for us. He speaks of the great French army:

"We did not know at that time that the courage of men, their military virtues and the traditions of even the finest regiments are powerless when the mechanical equipment is not worthy of the army."

**FIFTH COLUMN LESSONS FOR AMERICA**, by Col. William Donovan and Edgar Mowrer (American Council on Public Affairs, Wash., D. C.). 16 pages, 10 cents.

Here, in convenient booklet form, is the entire series of articles on Germany's system of espionage which ran serially in Army Times. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox writes the introduction.

Included is a list of "Significant Public Affairs Studies" for sale by the publishers at prices ranging from 10 cents to \$3.25.

## Fort Soon to Have New Utilities

**FORT SLOCUM**, N. Y.—For many years, Fort Slocum has felt the need for adequate utilities installations but now relief is in sight with new electric and water systems nearing completion.

The first of these is the Underground Electric Distribution System Project which was initiated by the Commanding Officer, Col. Edwin Gunner, Infantry, in 1938 as a Federal WPA undertaking. Operations were begun in December of last year, consisting of a complete duct system of 12,600 feet of 4-inch clay pipe incased in concrete with necessary manholes. Transformer vaults were completed last June under supervision of Lieut. Col. Henry E. Tisdale, Field Artillery.

Now comes the final phase of the project—the installation of conductors, transformers and a street-lighting system, which will be completed before the end of the year. All overhead lines on the post are to be eliminated. Cost of the project will be approximately \$62,000.

**AULD LANG SYNE FOR F.A. UNIT**

**MADISON BARRACKS**, N. Y.—The 5th Field Artillery has formally become the 5th Field Artillery Battalion. The change became effective on Oct. 1.

Marching as a Regiment for the last time, the unit was reviewed Sept. 30 by Lieut. Col. Hunt, Commanding Officer. As the colors passed the officer, the band played Auld Lang Syne and then broke into the Field Artillery March.

It is true the U. S. has continued to ship scrap iron to Japan up to the recent embargo and still sends Japan gasoline and other sinews of war.

Now there is every indication that the U. S. is through with anything even slightly resembling appeasement in the Orient, even if firmness leads to war.

It is well known that the Japs have insufficient oil and gasoline to conduct a war on any scale. To count as a military force against the U. S., Japan will have to find a quick source of oil. The Japs could find oil in the Netherlands Indies, but it may take a long time to get it there.

Many persons in high circles believe that the Japs are bluffing and will withdraw from their present beligerent position. However true this may be, the United States is not bluffing. If it turns out that Japan is not bluffing either, there will likely be trouble.

It now becomes clear that America, depending on Britain to guard the Atlantic has taken over the patrol of the Pacific, mean what it may.

## Tactical Units

(Continued from Page 1)

men. In connection with the National Guard announcement came orders for attaching the Guard troops of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia (29th Division) to the 2nd Corps. The 2nd Corps Headquarters will be established at Fort George G. Meade, Md., where the 29th Division will be mobilized in January.

Prior to the final reorganization orders, new stations for three other General Officers had been announced, as well as for six newly-appointed Air Corps Generals.

In connection with the reinforcement of the Area setups, the War Department announcement stated that except for such units as are specifically placed under the direct command of General Headquarters (GHQ), Army commanders who were recently relieved of all responsibility for Corps Area activities, must assume command of the troops thus removed from Corps Area command. Location and tactical grouping of the various components of the Field Forces will be as follows:

General Headquarters: — Major General Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff, Army War College, Washington.

GHQ Air Force—Major General Delos C. Emmons, Commander, Langley Field, Va.

The Armored Force—Major General Adna R. Chaffee, Commander, Fort Knox, Ky.

First Army—Headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commander. This will comprise the 1st Corps, Headquarters at Columbia, S. C.; 2nd Corps, Headquarters at Fort George G. Meade, Md., and VI Corps, Headquarters at Fort Devens, Mass.

Second Army—Headquarters at Chicago, Ill., Lieutenant General Benjamin Lear, Commander, and consisting of the VII Corps, Headquarters at Fort McClellan, Ala., and a number of unassigned units.

Third Army—Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Lieutenant General Herbert J. Brees, Commander. This will be composed of the IV Corps, Headquarters at Camp Blanding, Fla.; Vth Corps, Headquarters at Camp Beauregard, La.; VII Corps, Headquarters initially at Fort Sam Houston but to be moved to Brownwood, Tex., later; Army Troops of Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division and 56th Cavalry Brigade, and finally the 4th Coast Artillery District and Harbor Defenses of Galveston, Tex.

Fourth Army—Headquarters at Presidio of San Francisco, Lieutenant General John J. DeWitt, Commander. To comprise the 3rd Corps, Headquarters at Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; 9th Corps, Headquarters at Fort Lewis, Wash., and 9th Coast Artillery District.

The Headquarters of the four Armies will be separate and distinct from Corps Area Headquarters and without any duplication of personnel. The latter Headquarters will remain for the present at their existing stations. It was stated, however, that the ultimate plan calls for physical separation of Army Headquarters and Corps Area Headquarters, either at their present stations or at locations to be announced, and their organizations are to be such as to permit such separation without disturbance.

The orders involving assignments of Corps and Corps Area Commanders and one Division Commander relieved four Army Commanders from their additional duties as Corps Area Commanders, allowing them freedom in supervising the training of their augmented commands. Most of those affected were recently promoted to the temporary grade of Brigadier General. Names assignments follow:

Major General Walter C. Short, now at Columbia, S. C., assigned to command 1st Corps, with Headquarters at Columbia.

Major General Campbell B. Hodges, present Commander of the 5th Corps Area, assigned to command the Fifth Corps, with Headquarters at Camp Beauregard, La.

Major General Kenyon A. Joyce, now commanding the 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Tex., assigned to command the 9th Corps, with Headquarters at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Major General Walter Kreuger, at present commanding the 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to command the 8th Corps, with Headquarters at his present station.

Major General Walter S. Grant, recently returned from the Philippines, assigned to command the 3rd Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

Brigadier General Irving J. Philbin, Chief of Staff of the 2nd Corps Area, assigned to command the 2nd Corps Area, Governors Is-



THE WALKIE-TALKIE BRINGS THEM IN—for the 127th Inf. recruiting station in Milwaukee. Demonstrating the ingenious device are packer, Pvt. Roland Nuoffer; operator, Pvt. Chester Mayer. A prospective recruit is listening at the right.

Reprint from the Milwaukee Journal

## "Walkie-Talkie" Gets Recruits For 32nd N. G. Division

MILWAUKEE — The Army's "walkie-talkie" is pulling in recruits for the 127th Infantry of the 32nd National Guard Division.

The walkie-talkie, in case you haven't heard, is a portable two-way radio broadcasting station. It is strapped on the back of a recruiter who parades on down-town streets with an assistant who helps operate the gadget.

Now and then the recruiters stop and do their stuff. A group of spectators gather round and the recruiter gives his "sales talk." Prospective recruits are allowed to talk over the set with recruiting headquarters and chat with guardsmen on duty there.

This has aroused quite an interest among Milwaukee youths and as a result many of them have gone down to headquarters and enlisted.

land, N. Y., succeeding Lieut. General Hugh A. Drum, who will retain command of the 1st Army.

Brigadier General John P. Smith, Chief of Staff of the 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga., assigned to command the 4th Corps Area, succeeding Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick, soon to retire from active service.

Brigadier General Robert L. Eichelberger, assigned to command the 5th Corps Area, Fort Hayes, O., succeeding Major General Campbell B. Hodges, who became Commander of the 5th Corps.

Brigadier General Charles H. Bonesteel, Chief of Staff of the 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill., assigned to command the same Area, succeeding Lieutenant General Benjamin Lear, who retains command of the 2nd Army.

Brigadier General Richard Donovan, Assistant Chief of Staff of the 8th Corps Area, assigned to command the 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., succeeding Lieutenant General Herbert J. Brees, who retains command of the 2nd Army.

Brigadier General Ernest D. Peek, Chief of Staff of the 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, succeeding Lieutenant General John J. DeWitt, who retains command of the 4th Army.

The new Division Commander is Major General Jacob L. Devers, assigned to command the 9th Division, Fort Bragg, N. C. He has been commanding the Washington (D. C.) Provisional Brigade.

## Conquest of the Air

How Man Flies and How He Learned to Fly. The First of a New Type of Educational Documentary Film Presented by Films Incorporated.

A Documented chronicle of man's long struggle to cut the tether binding him to earth. His many crude experiments, his useful failures, his final magnificent triumph. Every significant development is recorded, from Leonardo da Vinci's 15th Century sketches of heavier-than-air flying devices down to the latest transoceanic clipper's take-off.

The theory and practice of lighter and heavier-than-air transport. The development of the science of aerodynamics. Shown by three means: By animated charts, by models, photographs and drawings from Smithsonian archives, by news reel and other motion pictures of persons, machines and events since 1900.

Seriously, step-by-step, man's determined strivings are shown, beginning with the first man-carrying balloon in 1783. The first Wright biplane takes off from its catapult. Blériot flies the channel and Lindbergh the Atlantic. The Hindenburg burns. Adventure becomes Science.

The film is a complete unit, mounted on a single 1600-foot reel, thus assuring continuous performance. Running time 40 minutes. 16mm Sound Film on Safety Stock. Voice narration and Musical Accompaniment throughout. Write for illustrated folder and complete details today.

FILMS INCORPORATED  
330 W. 42nd St. New York, N. Y.

## Hermann Goering and His Buddies Get a New Decoration, American Made



### 125 Housing Units Planned for Army Non-Coms at Two Denver Posts

DENVER—Construction of 125 housing units at Lowry Field for non-commissioned officers, and 50 units at Fort Logan for civilian workers and non-coms, has been authorized. The cost will be \$600,000.

Maj. Gen. Jacob H. Rudolph, commanding officer at Lowry, said the new dwellings will be used by non-coms who are now forced to find living quarters in the city.

The 125 units will "help a lot," he said, but they will not solve the housing problem at Lowry Field. At least 200 units are needed immediately, and in the near future the field will require 1000 more dwellings than are now available.

Lt. Col. D. O. Elliott, Fort Logan commander, said the site for the new housing units at the fort has not yet been chosen. The dwellings may be outside the fort.

The average unit is to consist of a living room, combination dining-room and kitchen, two bed rooms and a bath. They will have refrigeration and cooking facilities. Cost of each has been set at \$3500, and that includes land, utilities and services.

### Sergeant Does Some Straight Shooting For the Army

LOUISVILLE—Army sharpshooters placed third for both team and individual honors at the annual pistol tournament held by the Louisville Rifle and Revolver Club.

Sgt. H. L. Benner of Fort Knox was the Army's standard bearer in the shoot. He won third place in the individual matches, running up to within two points of the winner. Then Benner went on to take six of eight more matches on the program.

The team representing the 59th Armored Regiment of Fort Knox piled up 754 points to place third in the meet.

### \$25 Prize Contest—"Why I Joined The Army"

Well, if you can part with a secret, maybe it's worth money to you. All you have to do is write a letter or a statement on "Why I Joined The Army."

Everyone had a reason for joining up. Some may have liked the recruiting posters, realized the opportunities to learn and earn. Others wanted to travel. Many were out of work. Still more were patriotic.

Make your letters fairly short (around 300 words) and as clear as possible. For the best letter, in the opinion of the judges, Army Times will pay Ten Dollars. For the next best, Five Dollars. And the next ten best will get cash awards of One Dollar each. In the event of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

Mail your letter to Contest Editor, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C. Letters must be mailed on or before October 15, 1940, in order to be eligible for a prize.

**WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS**, here's a new decoration for Herman Goering and his pals. "O.K.," said the artist, "I'll paint the wings on, but if those guys ever fly over here...." Anyway, the picture arrived without wings from Berlin and shows the top men whose flying military might is giving the British Isles their worst bouncing around in history. The angels, left to right, are: Gen. Field Marshal Milch, Gen. Field Marshal Sperrle (bigger than Hermann even), Der Fuehrer, Reich Marshal Goering (who enjoys bum gags like this picture) and Gen. Field Marshal Kesselring.

Washington News Photo

### 2nd Cavalry and Replacement Center To Be Concentrated at Fort Riley

JUNCTION CITY, Kan.—Plans to organize and concentrate the 2nd Cavalry Division at Fort Riley and establish a Cavalry replacement center at the Post are in the making. This city is agog over the prospect that expansion of the two groups bids fair to increase the Post personnel to more than 15,000 officers and men by next summer.

### School, Maps, Drill Occupy Du Pont

FORT DU PONT, Del.—Opening of the Battalion Specialist Schools for the winter months here and the acceleration of all camp training routine finds Fort Du Pont a busy reservation.

All companies are sending men to the truck drivers school and a mechanics school will open shortly. The Specialist ratings are being stressed with two or three apprentices in each of the key positions, ie: cooks, supply, clerks, drivers, demolition and general mechanics.

The new Buda Earth Augur (G. M.C., 4-wheel drive) has the whole Battalion talking. Construction of an indoor .22-caliber rifle range is under way by Company C, 1st Engineers, and Companies A and B will build others shortly.

The new Morale Division "vacination" is taking effect as already there have been two football games with favorable outcomes for the Post.

As to training activities, the 70th Engineer Company (LP) is still firing under extremely adverse conditions. Pit details have to pull and paste targets in hip boots, due to rain and also because the Post is only four feet above sea level. Battery A, 21st Coast Artillery (Mines), is undergoing thorough work in mines; 155-mm and 50-caliber machineguns have been issued to all personnel. Recruits are being trained for cadres in searchlight, gun and mine batteries. And the 21st C. A. is badly in need of more officers for the training routine.

### LEGION POSTS HONORED

FORT TOTTEN, N. Y.—A pageant was given by the 62nd Coast Artillery (AA) on Oct. 3 on the Post parade grounds to which all Queens County American Legion Posts were invited.

### Whites, Negroes to Get Equal Chance In the New Army

WASHINGTON—Negro troops continue to be housed and trained separately from white troops in current defense program, the Department disclosed this week. Opportunities for service will be tributed proportionately.

There had been some discussion among Negro leaders as to whether the 36,000 Negro soldiers should be trained with white troops. After conference between President Roosevelt, President Walter White of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, other Negro leaders, Navy Secretary Frank Knox and Asst. War Secretary Patterson, the White House issued this statement:

"The War Department policy is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organization. This policy has proved satisfactory over a long period of years, and to make changes would produce situations detrimental to morale and detrimental to preparations for national defense."

Other principles of policy announced include:

1. "The strength of the Negro personnel of the Army, will be maintained on the general basis of a portion of the Negro population in the country."

2. "Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant."

3. "Negro reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to negro units, officered by colored gauge personnel."

4. "When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to Negroes to qualify for serve commissions."

5. "Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel have trained."

6. "At arsenals and Army posts Negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified, ability, education, and experience."

Headquarters Troop, Signal Troop, Antitank Troop equipped with 37-mm guns, a Reconnaissance Squadron, two Cavalry Brigades, Field Artillery, Engineer Squadrons and Ordnance Company. A Weather Troop will be a new addition. When this will be equipped with antiaircraft guns and mortars. A motor platoon will be added to the Reconnaissance Headquarters Troop. The Cavalry Brigades each will have an Headquarters Troop, Weapons Troop, A. white and two Regiments. The Division B. Red Field Artillery will consist of a Headquarters Battery, two Battalions D. black 75-mm horse-drawn field howitzers E. red and one Battalion of 105-mm tr. E. 2 drawn howitzers. The Engineers Squadrons will comprise a Headquarters Troop, two Truck Troops, E. miss light Maintenance Troop and 3. 3 Pack Troop.

Because of the importance mobile and efficient Engineer in modern warfare, the new division's engineering strength has increased to two large Troops of 10. Give expert Engineers.

The only other Cavalry Division organized is the one based at Fort Bliss, Tex.

B

### PLenty of Will-Power IN ONE ARMY CAMP

FORT DODGE, Ia.—"Where there's a will there's a way," so Dan F. Will, a farmer living in this vicinity, came into the recruiting office here recently and announced that he wanted three of his sons to join up. What's more, he had the boys with him.

"I want my boys to join the Army in this time of crisis," commented the farmer, "I'm keeping my youngest son on the farm only because he needs him."

### BUILDING PROGRESS NOTED

FORT ONTARIO, N. Y.—Progress in demolition of a half dozen buildings to clear way for new ones at this Post was checked over Saturday by Brig. Gen. Irvin J. Phillips, Chief of Staff of the 2nd Corps Area. Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Johnson, fantry, assumed command of Post on Sept. 30. The 369th Cavalry, New York National Guard, will train here.

DETACHMENT OFF FOR PANAMA

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.—After a stay of merely a year at this

Panama Canal Augmentation

tachments have received orders

proceed to the Canal Zone for

# The Army Quiz

By way of being a review on practice. What's your score far? Eighty's good for this one.

What is the maximum range of Springfield? miles, 3 1/2 miles, 2 1/2 miles, 25,000 yards.

You get your choice as to the position on the rifle of the safety and cutoff: on left; safety lock in front of Secret use is on left; cutoff in front of safety lock. cutoff on right; safety lock on both on right.

One of these is not considered step in preparatory training for marksmanship. Which one? Sighting and aiming, trigger squeeze, rapid fire, breathing exercise, examination, position.

How many aimed shots are you expected to get out in one minute of rapid fire?

The sight setting which, under normal conditions and no wind, will cause the bullet to strike the center of the bullseye is called:

the wind rule, the elevation rule, by column gauge, zero of the rifle, maximum range.

What position does the coach take while you are firing?

given same as you, on the right, same mechanism; in front (believe it or not); This time where.

To cure a pupil of flinching, the best thing for a coach to do is: tell him not to flinch; curse; give him another rifle; mix dummy bullets with real ones; slap him in the face.

Betcha don't know what's the best thing you do when arriving on firing range.

report to officer in charge; announce your presence in a bold voice; draw out rifle bolt; greet friends; seated.

When you fire on a target the antiaircraft in the butts are supposed to motorize the spot you hit with metal balls. Can you tell what they mean?

Scramble them below by pairing them up—X-6, T-8, etc.

A white Divisional black and white battalions black. black red flag

1 howitzers. 1. 2 Engine. 2. 4 Headqu. 3. miss Troops. 4. buseyee and 5. 3

Give the correct order of proficiency, naming the highest first: new marksman, unqualified, sharpshooter expert rifleman.

(Answers on Page 16)

## BUYERS GUIDE

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## By Their Hats Ye Shall Know Them. These Are Campaign Hats -- The McKinley Campaign



## Ghost Armies Fight Near Akron

AKRON, O.—Leading a host of ghost soldiers, 200 Reserve officers defended Akron from a force of "invaders" in working out a problem in modern military teamwork near here.

According to Army officers, combat teams are the American answer to the Nazi brand of fast warfare.

Demonstrating this, a non-existent infantry regiment barred the progress of a mythical "enemy" division marching down a state road toward the city. To carry out the illusion of combat, a battalion of the 135th F. A. Regiment, Ohio National Guard,

assumed the role of defenders. Reserve officers observed and directed the maneuvers.

A complete battalion headquarters was set up, with three imaginary batteries concentrating their fire on the approaching foe. The greater part of the battle took place on paper. Infantry outfits were strung out in a line across the operations map. The "defense" was successful, officers said.

Col. W. S. Drysdale, in charge of Reserve affairs at Fifth corps area headquarters, emphasized what would be expected of Reserve officers when the defense call comes.

## U. S. Keeps Learning From Ben, Even When It Comes To Matter of Parachutes

BOSTON — America keeps on learning from Benjamin Franklin.

A historian declared that Franklin's mind conceived the value of a parachute army similar to that now employed by the Russians and Germans. He quotes a passage from Franklin, written in 1784:

"Five thousand balloons, capable of raising two men each, could not cost more than five ships of the line; and where is the prince who can afford so to cover his country with troops for its defense as that 10,000 men descending from the clouds might not in many places do an infinite deal of mischief, before a force could be brought together to repel them?"

## Enter Selectee

(Continued from Page 3)  
"All you gotta do is to think of something else and look the other way."

Jonesy takes the shots in his stride and feels okay.

During the five or six days Jonesy will spend at the Army post, he's going to learn a lot about Army life and duties of a soldier. He hasn't started to become one yet, but it won't be long now.

After breakfast the following morning Jonesy and a couple hundred other guys find themselves out in the field exercising. "Elementary military training" this is called. All draftees will go through this to limber up their flabby muscles. They'll learn how to salute, form squads, stand at attention.

In his spare time during the week spent at the post, Jonesy also plays baseball, a little football perhaps, shoots a couple of games of pool in the canteen and attends the movies at night.

The "reception" is now over. And the real work begins. Jonesy is lined up again and told

## It's Not the Upkeep, It's The Original Cost That Counts

WASHINGTON — Young men just starting out as officers in the Army and finding one of the greatest obstacles is the cost of getting dressed.

The Army does not provide officers with uniforms, and the average tailor's bid on the outfit is enough to send a lot of customers back home as conscientious objectors.

For an officer called in from Reserve Columnists Drew Pearson and Robert Allen have tracked down a list of minimum requirements. It does not include the "special evening dress," which would add another \$105 to the total.

O. D. blouse with pink slacks	\$60.00
Overcoat	58.00
Garrison cap	8.50
Campaign hat	3.00
Sam Browne belt	10.50
Puttees	10.50
Field boots	18.50
Six shirts at \$3	18.00
Breeches	25.00
Total	\$212.00

This also does not include the \$16 saber, which has been made optional. And it includes only one suit of blouse-and slacks, whereas three or four are actually required.

## WOOLIES NOT IN DEMAND FOR NEW YORK'S 27TH

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—The Army underwear schedule at this Southern training station will likely prove a bit premature for members of New York State's 27th Division, to be bedded down here during the next year.

The average winter temperature in this vicinity is 35 degrees, and the garrison goes into the woolies this month. And the Selectees may have an urge to get into cotton before the usual Maytime date for shifting their nether clothing. However, the average summer temperature is only 90. Altogether, the Empire Staters will find themselves in a temperate zone.

that he is now ready to join a regular outfit — his permanent station — were he will be given basic military training. He'll stay there for one year.

He is quite excited and glad that he was assigned to the branch of service he picked. He flings his barracks bag over his shoulder and marches toward the truck that is ready to take him to his regular outfit at a new camp.

"I'm on my way to become a soldier," he smiles as the truck starts with a jerk.

And that Mr. Regular and Mr. National Guardsman, is where you come in. You have to train him.

## Congress, Private Firms Start Pay Ball Rolling for Drafted Men

WASHINGTON—To set an example for private industry, a bill has been introduced in the House to pay conscripted Federal employees the difference between their Army pay and salaries up to \$2500. Rep. Michael J. Kennedy of New York was the author of the bill which proposes an amendment to the Selective Service Act.

### PAY UP TO \$3500

NEW YORK—Employees of the American Tobacco Co. who volunteer or are drafted for service will be paid the difference between their Army pay and a maximum of \$3500 a year.

### GET 3 MONTHS PAY

NEW YORK—The Socony Vacuum Co. will pay its employees the difference between their regular earnings and service pay for the first three months, if they are conscripted for military service. Life insurance and annuity coverage under the company plans will continue for the full year, the company paying employees' contributions for the last nine months.

### COL. W. A. SPROULE

WASHINGTON—Funeral services for Col. Sproule 67, U. S. A. retired, who died at the Walter Reed hospital last week, were held Monday in the chapel at Fort Myer.

### MAGIC! NEW STYLE PRINTS

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### FOR SALE

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## U. S. Intelligence Officers Not Set For Combat Against Germany's Agents Now at Work Here

**WASHINGTON**—From here on in, it looks as if our military intelligence and the F. B. I. are going to have their hands full of Germany.

In the belief that U. S. entry into the war is inevitable, Nazi agents in this country have decided to take off their gloves. Up to now their activities have been comparatively secret, through fear of arousing Washington and the newspapers. From now on, observers believe, it's going to be different.

Supporting this belief, Drew Pearson and Bob Allen in their "Merry-Go-Round" column, state flatly that the Dies committee for investigating subversive activities here has documentary evidence of Nazi fifth column operations in the U. S.

This stuff is so explosive, Pearson and Allen claim, that its publication might lead to complete rupture of our relations with Germany. It establishes:

That the Nazi government is directly supporting and financing a nationwide fifth column campaign to oppose and obstruct the U. S. defense program, our foreign policy and our aid to Britain.

### BERLIN ADVISES

That this activity is being carried on through German consulates and German-controlled newspapers, plus propaganda agencies of various kinds.

That Nazi consuls get detailed instructions from Berlin through regular short-wave broadcasts in code.

For the time being, Dies is going to sit on the details until they get too hot to bear. When they do explode, Drew and Pearson think, they're going to make the prettiest blaze we ever saw.

Just how well prepared are Army and Navy intelligence officers and G-men to fight the progressively open Nazi warfare in this country, is a matter for conjecture.

The streamlined espionage and sabotage organization of Admiral Canaris and Heinrich Himmler is not to be confused with the amateurish Bundists. The Canaris-Himmler men who did the work in Norway, France,

the Low Countries and elsewhere, are experienced professionals. They are specially picked from the cream of the Gestapo, Army and Navy, and trained in Berlin in everything from high politics to lock-picking.

British and French counter-espionage bureaus have found them far superior to their own agents. They are a far cry from the clumsy bungles of the Imperial German Secret Service of 1914. And their work of building up a skeleton organization in the United States, around which huge service can be formed, is something, according to neutral observers, to write home about.

Against these highly trained men, we have not yet perfected an adequate defense. The U. S. has no counter-espionage service at all. By Presidential order, our own military intelligence is excluded from counter-espionage work and limited to getting information from Germany.

In other words, we work in Germany as Japan works in the U. S. We get information, but we do not intentionally give out information that would be to our benefit in time of emergency. Germany gets information and also gives it to us—the wrong kind of information, certainly, but too often effective.

The F. B. I., trained for gangster-hunting, but not yet properly staffed for the subtle phases of espionage, sabotage and propaganda, is going to have its hands full.

According to some insiders, until a large and efficient counter-espionage system is set up under competent leadership here, it looks as though Hitler's men will flourish like the green bay tree.



**COME SEE FOR YOURSELF**—Ft. Hancock officers told newsmen, moving quickly to spike unfounded rumors that pneumonia and flu were rampant among members of the 245th Coast Artillery. Top left is Col. F. E. Williford, Fort Hancock Commander, and to his left Lt. Col. J. P. Beason, Post Medical Officer. The newsmen made a thorough inspection. Below, Battery B of the 245th, mostly recruits, are drilling in the company street.

Wide World Photo

## America Faces \$15,000,000,000 Arms Job

**NEW YORK**—"American business faces a munition program in excess of \$15,000,000,000, and the end is not yet," Gen. James H. Burnes, executive aid of the Assistant Secretary of War, told the Army Ordnance Association at its annual meeting held here.

He said the amount "exceeds the total Army cost of the World War." He based his figures on the combined "need of the Army, Navy and Great Britain."

Gen. Burnes added that we are now producing \$2,000,000,000 worth of munitions, including airplanes, each year, and observed that "speed is necessary to accomplish the total objective."

He stressed the necessity for increasing the capacity of plants for

some types of munitions, and added that "America must not expect these procurement programs to be delivered within a few months. Corresponding programs for the creation of capacity and the production of reserves cost both England and Germany some four years of time, and if America can cut this in half, she will have done a remarkable job."

The dramatic discovery was made by Drs. Frank L. Horsfall, Jr., and Edwin H. Lennette.

Last winter a group of ferrets were infected with the germ of influenza. They had nearly recovered when they contracted distemper. With ferrets—small squirrel-like rodents—this is usually fatal.

The sick animals were killed, housing a vaccine made from their lungs.

With this stuff, which the scientists believe to be unadulterated, Guardsmen, a group of healthy animals, were injected.

To the disgust of the scientists, first they showed no signs of the disease.

Another strain was used. Still

remained as healthy as ever.

After strain failed to produce any effect whatsoever.

The laboratory workers then realized they had been the victim of another medical "accident," so

of which have played a great part in the discovery of treatments for syphilis, typhoid fever and plagues of mankind.

The combination of distemper dogs and influenza in men is the secret, scientists believe.

Combining the germs of the two

diseases, a serum is formed which

makes men immune to the dreaded inf

luza. The distemper virus may be

transmitted from dogs more easily

from other animals.

## Flu Vaccine Discovered

**NEW YORK**—An influenza vaccine, developments on which are being closely watched by the Army and Navy, has been produced at the Rockefeller foundation laboratories here, and scientists believe it may now be possible to protect entire populations from a disease which nearly half a million U. S. died in 1918.

It promises to end a 22-year search for some safeguard against a malady which sometimes becomes one of the greatest killers of the human race.

The Army, Navy and Public Health Service, concerned with large numbers of persons, are greatly interested in the vaccine.

In preparing the vaccine the uses of "flu" and a strain of the virus, such as that encountered in dogs, are mixed as the result of which may prove one of the most important accidents in medical history.

The vaccine has already been used in a 100,000-case epidemic in Puerto Rico which has just ended. Veterinarians have also been tested in a laboratory. The serum is intended as a preventive measure and not a cure once the disease has been contracted.

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from other animals.

## Answers To Quiz

(Questions on Page 15)

1. 3½ miles
2. (b) on left; cutoff in front of safety lock.
3. breathing exercise
4. 10
5. zero of the rifle
6. same as you, on the right
7. mix dummy bullets with ones
8. draw out rifle bolt
9. A-4; B-2; C-5; D-1; E-3.
10. expert rifleman, sharpshooter, marksman, unqualified.

## Tennessee Soldier In Ranks Becomes 2nd Lt. of Inf.

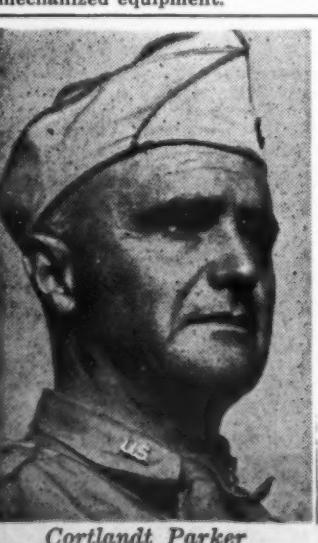
**WASHINGTON**—The first enlisted man to rise from the ranks to a commission in the U. S. Army in many years is Second Lieut. Francis M. Smith of Lenoir City, Tenn., who has been serving as a Sergeant in the Medical Department at Schofield Barracks.

Lieut. Smith's name was among those of a dozen 2nd Lieutenants whose appointments were announced Oct. 4 by the War Department. He made the hurdle by taking the competitive examinations afforded men in the ranks, and was assigned to the Infantry.

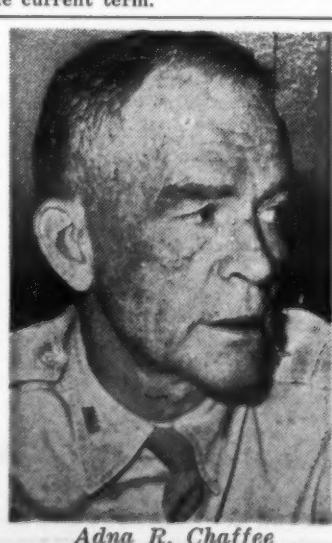
Also announced recently was the advancement of a high-ranking Army officer, Brig. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, from Assistant Commandant to Commandant of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. Gen. Hodges began his military career as an enlisted man back in 1906.

**VOLUNTEER RESERVES FILLING QUOTA**

**NEWARK**, N. J.—Efforts to supply Posts in this Area with Reserve personnel have met with success. Quotas are being rapidly filled without recourse to draft methods.



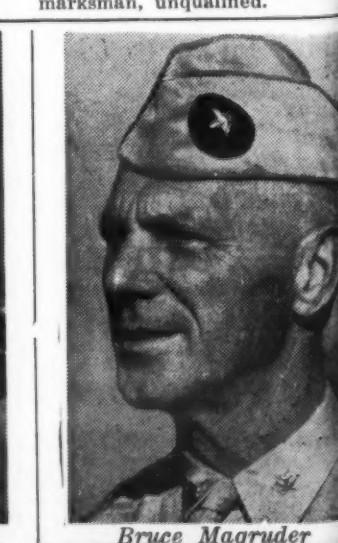
Cortlandt Parker  
Now Brigadier General



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Now Major General